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"MANHOOD AND HONOR SHOULD HAVE HARE HEARTS."—SHAKSPEARE.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

☞ *The* ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT *sent out gratuitously with this Number of* HARPER'S WEEKLY *contains an exceedingly interesting article, entitled*

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A PARTY VIEW.

THE bitter and contemptuous hostility to the Administration on the part of conspicuous Republican Senators has had but one effect, and that most unfortunate for the party. It has served to prove to that large and intelligent body of voters in the country who are more patriotic than partisan that the policy for which the Administration stands, that of national reconciliation and reform, is rejected by those Senators as the policy of the party. It is useless to say that the Administration has been inconsistent, unless it be meant that, if it had been more consistent, it would have been supported by its present opponents. That is an absurdity which no one will venture to utter. The inconsistencies have served to give a point to the rhetoric of hostility, but they are not the sources of it. Those, for instance, who exclaim, at a questionable or inexplicable appointment, "Behold, civil service reform!" merely seize the inconsistency to cover all such reform with ridicule and obloquy. The secret of their bitter feeling is the perception that, despite all inconsistencies, the President's convictions are strong and his purpose beyond the reach of threats or blandishments.

Republican Senators who are proud of being, before all, party men, insist that the ascendency of the Republican party is indispensable to the welfare, if not to the continued existence, of the government. Last year, after a long and desperate and perilous struggle, they saw the party peacefully and lawfully successful. They had also seen that while overwhelmingly triumphant in 1872, the party had barely escaped total defeat in 1876. Two things were therefore evident—one, that the Democratic party would be alive and active at every point, in full confidence of success in the next election; the other, that grave Republican mistakes had been committed, and that the sole condition of successful resistance to the Democratic attack lay in Republican harmony. The first imperative duty of a Republican, therefore, was to scan carefully the situation which the election had revealed, and to see what the condition of the country, the declarations of the party and of the President, and wise and generous statesmanship required, and to sustain that course as the true Republican policy. But the President's first act, the nomination of a cabinet, was seized as the occasion of an assault from Republicans, which plainly forecast a hostile future, and the reason was that the selection was held to indicate his strict adhesion to the declarations of the platform and to his own words, and sympathy with what is known as the reform spirit in the party. When he remitted the Southern States to their constitutional position in the Union he was taunted as the betrayer of the colored race and the destroyer of his party. From that time the hostility has deepened, and it became irreconcilable when the President quietly asserted and maintained the Executive independence of Congressional dictation in nominations. Meanwhile the financial question took precedence of all others, and greatly excited the country. It was the commanding issue. The President's views were known. They were in accord with the best Republican traditions. But Republican Senators who were scornfully indignant that, in some vague manner which they did not define, the President was betraying the Republican party by gross leniency to "rebels," joined hands heartily with "rebel brigadiers" to smirch the honor of the United States. Those who have helped "the South" to wipe out a part of the war debt of the Union lose their breath and their time, amid universal contempt, in affecting fear that the President may favor Southern claims. It is a "humbug" as flagrant as much of the profession of tender regard for the colored race.

The history of a year has revealed an enormous amount of sheer demagogism in the opposition to the President and the Administration, and a steady attempt to make him appear as the friendless and complacent destroyer of the Republican party. But the wounds of that party came from other hands than his. The great injury to the party sprang from the general conviction that the party leaders were intent solely, at all costs, by every means, upon the continued dominance of the party, and that notorious scandals were due to that spirit. Had any candidate popularly and generally identified with this kind of politics been nominated at Cincinnati, he could hardly have been elected. The only hope for the party lay in cutting loose from certain antecedents. And this should have prescribed the true policy, to be supported by the united party. If the policy foreshadowed in the platform and in the letter and inaugural speech of the President had been cheerfully adopted by Senatorial leaders, the Republican party would have now commanded, as it certainly does not now command, the cordial support of all Republicans of every kind and degree, and the general confidence of the country. It is, however, not surprising that it was not adopted. Many Senatorial leaders owe their position and local power to a degrading system of personal politics which the President has properly disregarded. His "friendlessness" is simply the desertion of those who can not use him for their own purposes. Our party system is so built upon the personal patronage of Congress, that to disregard it is necessarily to alienate the good opinion of Congress. The exact situation we take to be this: Great numbers of Republicans throughout the country, who despise the personal politics of many Republican leaders, and who are impatient of much that is sought to be covered up by party loyalty, are passive in their support of the Administration because they see so much that seems to them inconsistent, but they do not question the sincerity of the President; they know perfectly well that he is in sympathy with them, and that, as against the Republican hostility in Congress, his side is their side. There is another class of Republicans, more distinctively politicians, who are no less opposed to the leaders in question, and who would gladly fight them with their own weapons. These, in turn, are impatient of the Administration because, as they complain, it does not lead its own forces, nor furnish them the means to fight its battle. But this class also really holds to the Administration as against its active opponents, while it forgets that the practices of the Senate have bound the Executive hands, even were they disposed to do what it desired. Meanwhile the Republican opponents of the Administration will attempt to throw upon the President the responsibility of the situation. But the Republican who sees on one side the President with his declared views and purposes and the patriotic sentiment which supports them, and, on the other, considers the nature of the attack made upon him, and the political character and methods of those who cheer and stimulate the attack, will not doubt on which side are the traditions and the principles of wise and generous Republicanism.

MR. FISH AND THE HALIFAX AWARD.

No message in regard to the Halifax award has reached Congress as we write, but the correspondence has been published, and important letters from Mr. FISH to Sir EDWARD THORNTON, not included in the correspondence laid before Congress, have been printed in the *Herald*. Mr. BLAINE substantially charged that the United States had been overreached in the appointment of Mr. DELFOSSE. If that were the fact, it could only be because of want of due wariness on the part of the agent of the United States in the affair, and that agent was Mr. FISH. Mr. BLAINE says that probably Mr. FISH finally yielded from considerations of prudence and expediency, having opposed the appointment as long as opposition could be effectual. But none the less Mr. BLAINE substantially asserts that the United States were overreached.

There was no personal objection, either on the score of character or of ability, to Mr. DELFOSSE, to both of which, indeed, Mr. FISH pays cordial tribute. The facts appearing from all the letters as published are that Mr. FISH'S sole ground of opposition was what he describes in a letter to Sir EDWARD THORNTON in August, 1873, as "certain political relations existing between Belgium and England," which Lord DE GREY had mentioned at the time of the treaty as a reason which would probably make the appointment of Mr. DELFOSSE unacceptable to the United States. Mr. FISH, however, persistently and strongly opposed the selection, pointedly calling attention to the fact that his own nominations were disregarded by the English government until the matter seemed to have been remitted by England to Canada. He states that England did little, if any thing, to agree upon a name during the three months that the treaty placed the appointment in the consent of the two governments, apparently wishing to leave the matter to the decision of the Austrian ambassador in London—an alternative which, in Mr. FISH'S opinion, was not meant to be chosen at will, but which was provided as a final resort in case of a disagreement after *bona fide* efforts to agree, which, in his judgment, the English cabinet had not made.

This was the situation, so far as appears, until February 13, 1877, when Mr. FISH wrote to Mr. DELFOSSE:

> "I am very glad that you have kindly consented to assume the position of commissioner under the twenty-third article of the Treaty of Washington. I should have called upon you, in company with Sir EDWARD THORNTON, to make the request, but for the many matters pressing upon us at this time, when Congress is in session, and I knew he would represent to you my wishes for your consent to our request. I hope that you will find the duties of the commission neither onerous nor disagreeable."

This statement is confirmed by a letter from the Austrian ambassador in London, to whom the selection was referred by the treaty, in which he says:

> "The two governments prompted me to name Mr. DELFOSSE, who, they say, will suit them perfectly."

The selection of Mr. DELFOSSE was therefore finally made by the free and full consent of the United States, and, as the statement in the *Herald* asserts, upon the initiative of our government. On the 22d of March, 1877, Mr. FISH warmly congratulates Mr. DELFOSSE upon his appointment. The reason of the change of opinion upon Mr. FISH'S part has not been revealed as we write. But the charge against the English government that it overreached the United States, and virtually packed the tribunal in its own interest, is totally refuted by the facts as published. In the interview with a *Herald* reporter some weeks since it will be remembered that Mr. FISH stated that he assented to the appointment of Mr. DELFOSSE, and he was scrupulously careful to express the highest opinion of that gentleman's character and ability, and to attribute the award, not to bias of any kind upon his part, but to the perjury of witnesses. There can be, on the evidence as published, but one conclusion—that the award was honestly made, and should be honestly paid.

THE INCOME TAX.

ON the 26th of February a debate sprang up in the English House of Commons on the income tax. Mr. HUBBARD, a member who, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has long and faithfully studied the subject, while approving the tax as a means of reaching those who would otherwise pay nothing toward the public expenses, confessed the extreme inequality and injustice of the existing system. He suggested a different treatment in cases of fixed and in those of fluctuating incomes, and urged that taxation should be placed on "a scientific footing." He moved an inquiry to correct the practical injustice. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to close the debate, he spoke of the great diversity of opinion which the motion had revealed, and reminded the House that the present income tax was not laid as a war measure, but was introduced to improve the general system of taxation. He thought that a graduated system was impracticable, and that all tax-gathering is necessarily invidious; and, in reply to a suggestion for a more stringent verification of incomes, he said that "a compulsory examination of the books of a man of business could only be accomplished by arming these gentlemen [the accountants] with strong powers indeed, and he did not think that would tend to increase the popularity of the tax."

The Chancellor here concedes a great deal, for he admits that the tax must rest upon the oath of interested parties, and that an effort to verify the oath would be so resented as to imperil the law. That is one of the chief objections to such a tax. It is essentially inquisitorial, but oaths can not be verified, and consequently it is a premium upon perjury. The tax is paid only by the honest, it is evaded by the dishonest, and it is thus not only repulsive to the Anglo-Saxon instinct in its nature, but it is most unjust and unequal in its operation. It is the consciousness of this fact which makes every party and administration so reluctant to impose it, for there is no tax the theory of which is so universally known to be totally discredited in the practice. Its object is declared to be to reach the very rich. In fact it falls upon a few moderate and fixed incomes.

There is in this country a curious jealousy of national bondholders, and it is asked why the bonds of the United States should not contribute to the expenses of the government. So far as the funded loans are concerned, freedom from taxation is a cardinal condition of the law creating them, and it might as wisely be asked why the rate of interest should not be changed. Apart from this, the general argument against the income tax applies equally to revenues from bonds as to those from any other source. The inquisition would be as abortive in the one case as in the other. It is never wise to enact laws which are felt to be unequal in their operation, if not in their intention, and especially upon the vital subject of taxation. Even Mr. HUBBARD, in the debate to which we allude, confessed that the practical enforcement of the income tax created "a great sense of injustice, and the grievance led to a great deal of dishonesty and fraud." This was certainly our experience in the United States, and the tax was patriotically tolerated as a war tax. The proposition to make it a permanent part of the system of taxation will doubtless lead to a decided expression of opinion.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

THE case of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department in New York has been necessarily complicated with political considerations, but the facts are simple. The Governor proposed his removal to the Senate, on the ground that he had violated the law. The Governor and Senate are the removing power. If they are satisfied that the public welfare requires the removal of an officer, it is enough. Removal for cause does not mean criminality proved, as in a court of law, for there are very many perfectly good reasons for removal short of criminal guilt in the legal sense. In the present instance the law requires that no bill for examination shall be paid by an insurance company without the approval of the Superintendent and the audit of the Comptroller. These are indispensable to a legal demand. The purpose of the law is to protect both the State and the companies, because the power and opportunity of extortion on the part of the Superintendent alone are very great. It is not denied that enormous bills were presented to insurance companies, and were paid by them, although the bills did not have the audit of the Comptroller. This of itself does not necessarily implicate the Superintendent. But it was established by the evidence that when payment of an unaudited bill was opposed by a company, the Superintendent urged the payment, showing a "confidential" opinion that the law was, for some reason, inoperative, and that this opinion proceeded from one of the examiners whose bill was to be paid.

The law certainly does not in terms require that the Superintendent shall procure the audit of the Comptroller to a bill. But obviously, if he knows that a bill not legally complete is presented to a company, as the guardian of the State interest he is bound to inform the company that it may not pay without the recourse to which it is entitled. But if he himself, knowing the requirement of the law, not only connives at the presentation of the illegal demand, but urges its payment, what defense of his conduct is it to produce the opinion of the maker of the bill that the restraining law is inoperative? Still more, the assertion, as a defensive argument, that he is not bound to procure the Comptroller's audit, is absurd, for if the Superintendent's duty be merely to approve and nothing more, his further action is confessedly without warrant, while in this case not only was he not content to approve the bill without procuring the Comptroller's audit, but he urged, as an argument to compel payment, that the audit was not necessary. That the Superintendent actively connived at the violation of the law, and that, in consequence of his urgent representations, the insurance companies paid the most extravagant and illegal bills, seem to us to be established.

The only plea of importance in his defense was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. Here, however, the true question for the Senate in this particular case was not the general inquiry under what circumstances an officer of the State may violate a law which after due argument may be held to be unconstitutional, but simply whether a Superintendent of Insurance, who, with the powers and opportunities of abuse that are familiar, being the chairman of a political committee, deliberately violates the law in a way that enriches known political adherents and compels the payment of excessive bills, ought to be retained in office because he had the opinion of a lawyer pecuniarily interested in the violation of the law, or of a judge upon an *ex parte* hearing, that the law was inoperative or unconstitutional. The question in this case, we say, was not the broad one of the obedience due

to laws duly adjudged to be unconstitutional, but it was whether the Senate holds it desirable for the public interest that an officer of the State shall exercise this kind of dispensing power. It was whether the evidence did not prove that the administration of the department in certain particulars had been loose, suspicious, questionable, and whether, therefore, it should not be changed. The known collateral circumstances were essential parts of the case for the Senate, although they might not have been for a court of law, and the counsel for the Superintendent ingeniously amplified and emphasized the incorrect view that the proceedings were a trial in a court of law, and that a Senate exercising its discretion as a removing power was bound like a criminal jury by the strict laws of evidence. We do not say that the evidence was not conclusive even in that view, but only that such evidence was not necessary.

The Senate, however, has acquitted the Superintendent, and as the vote to remove was, with four exceptions, exclusively Democratic, and that to retain, with four exceptions, was exclusively Republican, the Republicans take the responsibility, and it is hard to suppose, when a vote is politically divided, that it is free from political considerations. The reasons given for the acquittal seem to us to be unsound, and of course unsatisfactory. The real question before the Senate was perfectly clear. It was not the *animus* of the Governor, nor the form of the charges, nor the constitutionality of the law, nor its defects, nor the difficulties of its execution; it was no technical question whatever. It was simply whether, upon the information before it, the Senate considered Mr. SMYTH a proper person to fill the office of Superintendent of Insurance. It was solely a question for the discretion of the removing power, and all the arguments for retention were beside the point, unless it be held that an officer should not be removed except upon legal conviction of criminal malfeasance by which he personally profits. It is exceedingly unpleasant to reflect that the Republican Senate of the United States virtually censures the Secretary of the Interior for enforcing a plain law protecting the public rights, while the Republican Senate of New York condones a plain and confessed violation of law by the Superintendent of Insurance. The character of many of the Senators in both cases forbids the suspicion of unworthy motives upon their part, nor do we believe them to exist. With unquestionable honesty and a sincere desire to decide without fear or favor, they have concluded in the New York case that the conduct of the Superintendent is not prejudicial to the public interest, and—for so we regard the decision—that he has something of that dispensing power for attempting to assert which the STUARTS lost the English crown. It is, therefore, in our view, an extraordinary and unfortunate decision.

WORKING-MEN AND CONVICT LABOR.

MR. ALVORD, in the New York Assembly, has promptly and forcibly characterized the attempt, made by what is called "a labor reform" member, to prohibit convict labor, as "the monstrous—yes, Sir, the inhuman—proposition that the wretched men confined in our prisons should be kept in forced idleness. I say, Sir, that a more outrageous or cruel scheme was never proposed against fellow-men by any civilized human beings." This plain and decisive expression was a rebuke of this demagogic folly which has probably disposed of it for this session. The consequences of such a policy of non-employment are, as Mr. ALVORD intimates, frightful to contemplate. The very first step of practical reform in our wretched county jails is the regular employment of the inmates at some coarse useful labor such as cracking stone. All the good objects of imprisonment are promoted by it.

The opponents of convict labor argue that it is unfair for the State to enter into competition with honest labor, because, among other reasons, the State can always undersell the market. But he forgets that the State is not a body independent of him and his neighbors and fellow-citizens. They are the State, and the question is, since they must be heavily taxed to maintain prisons, how can the tax be made to fall most lightly. This can be done in two ways: by promoting the real purpose of punishment, which is reformation, and not revenge; and by enabling the prisons, so far as practicable, to pay their own way. The theory that every offender is a wild beast who is to be caged and tortured, so as to deter others from becoming beasts, has been abandoned. Wise and thoughtful persons who have carefully studied the subject—and there is none more important—have discovered that the public welfare, that is to say, the advantage of all, both the prisoners and the community, is promoted by a system of imprisonment which is, in one word, humane, which takes account of experience and reflection, and which bears steadily in mind reformation as well as punishment.

It seems that members of the Legislature have been "afraid" of this question, and were very much relieved to see Mr. ALVORD grapple with it in the most forcible manner. The trouble with legislative and political bodies is always the same fear. Public opinion is treated as an ignorant prejudice which a shrewd politician will not offend, and honorable and intelligent men are thus sophisticated into acts intended only to flatter and wheedle an opinion which they despise. They do not withhold applause from the associate who refuses to truckle, but they do not see that if they all showed the same spirit, there would be no need of truckling. There are Republican legislators in every State who bemoan what they call the cowardice of the President, and who wish that he would have the aggressive courage of his opinions. But they are themselves afraid of the shadow of opposition, or of public opinion, or of "the party." They are a thousandfold more timid and evasive than they suppose the President to be, and responsibility for half of the mischief which they ascribe to him lies properly at their own doors. The folly which Mr. ALVORD has exposed needs only to be encountered with the same frank intelligence, and it will be baffled. It is often the duty of legislators to instruct their constituents as well as to vote for them, and the way to deal with an ignorant public opinion is to enlighten it, not to pander to it.

TIMBER THIEVES.

THERE is a law prohibiting the wholesale organized ravage of the government property in timber, and the Secretary of the Interior has very properly sought to enforce it. For this performance of a plain duty he has been scurrilously attacked in the Senate, and the appropriation for the due enforcement of the law has been reduced to $5000. As the Secretary truly says:

> "What the act really does is to render the government unable to execute the law, the validity and justice of which have never been questioned until the present time....Such an act will be considered as virtually a proclamation to timber depredators in all the length and breadth of the country now to go in and make themselves comfortable, as they are assured that the government will no longer have the means to interfere with them."

The Secretary adds that the time will come when the indiscriminate destruction of the forests in the mountain regions of the Territories will be sorely regretted by the inhabitants, for it can hardly fail to be attended with disastrous consequences.

There has been an effort in connection with this debate to cover the necessary agents of the government with odium as spies and pimps and informers. Nothing is more evident than that if the property of the government in the remote Territories is to be protected, there must be local watchmen. There must be agents who see the theft in question, and who report it to the proper authorities, and nothing is clearer than that if they are denounced and stigmatized in Congress as an odious class, they will certainly be considered and treated as an odious class by the timber thieves. When these gentry understand that the Senate of the United States considers the Secretary of the Interior to be the real offender, and that they are poor innocents trying to pick up a scanty living, they will give the agents of the government an exceedingly warm welcome.

This is not an agreeable illustration of the wisdom of the Senate at a time when there is an evident disposition to array the poor against the rich and labor against capital. We have all become familiar with that outcast the "bloated bondholder," the wretch—generally a widow or an orphan—who holds the promise of the United States, and insolently expects it to be faithfully and fully redeemed. And this Senatorial sympathy for timber thieves and organized depredators upon the public property will but tend to strengthen the feeling that property is a very questionable affair, and that as to stealing, it is a virtue much maligned by "reformers" and "idealists." The attempt to convict the Secretary of the Interior of harshly oppressing the starving frontiersman who takes a handful of the public wood to boil the domestic pot, while he is loftily bearing the flag to the Pacific shore, was a ludicrous failure. The Secretary instantly showed that he had not only not laid his hand upon the honest settler, but that in arresting the wholesale spoliation of timber lands he was simply enforcing a law of Congress. Nor has any body who has read the debate the least doubt that the whole affair is simply a disgraceful attempt to discredit the Secretary—an attempt, happily, which has totally failed, and which has only served to show that he is diligently and efficiently doing his duty, an offense for which he is assailed by Republican Senators.

PERSONAL.

THE late SIDNEY BROOKS, of Newport, Rhode Island, bequeathed to the Boston North End Mission, $3000; Home for Aged Women in Boston, $3000; Home for Aged Colored Women in Boston, $3000; Newport Hospital, $6500, to be known as the "Dehon Gift."

—Ex-Governor SEYMOUR has in his library DANIEL WEBSTER'S old office chair; a chair which belonged to Bishop WHITE, and was used in the First Continental Congress; the sword of GEORGE CLINTON, first Governor of New York; and an old deed signed by PETER STUYVESANT.

—The late Senator WADE was genial to the last. Shortly before his death he was given an elegant dressing-gown. After being arrayed in the gorgeous envelope he eyed himself from head to foot in a critical manner, and in connection with the Pope's death, which had just been announced, remarked, with a slight laugh, "Well, if they have a vacancy in the Roman Catholic Church, I believe I'm ready now to step in."

—THOMAS CHITTY, who died recently in England, was the author of *Chitty's Practice*—a work to be found in every good law library in England and the United States. His legal career began sixty years ago. He leaves a son eminent in the legal profession, and a grandson just admitted to the bar. He was a bright, cheerful, kindly man, and has his best personal memorial in the love and respect of his numerous pupils and friends.

—A New York correspondent of a Rochester paper says that one of the late A. T. STEWART'S methods of business was to be continually bringing in new men and discharging those whose usefulness was failing. Many of these young men had failed in business, and their experiences rendered them valuable. In this manner he obtained the services of WILLIAM LIBBY, who was formerly partner in the house of HASTINGS, LIBBY, & FORBES. Mr. LIBBY was from Newburgh, a young man of fine abilities, and soon obtained a situation at STEWART'S. He proved himself adequate to every step of promotion, until he was placed in charge of the "credits," with a salary of $10,000 a year. His special duty was to inquire into the responsibility of all who purchased on credit, and it was his ability in this and other departments that led to his becoming a partner in the house.

—Ex-Minister BOKER says that the whole government of Russia has been much toned down in the last twenty years. He witnessed in St. Petersburg the reception of the Emperor upon his return from this war. After leaving his carriage to go to his palace the people crowded around him, and pushed him about as Americans would a politician. The reception was perfectly enthusiastic, and he enjoyed it thoroughly. It is true that some of the poorer classes of Russians are very ignorant, and the nation itself is not so far advanced in civilization as other European nations are, but it must be considered what a vast area of population there is to reach and civilize. The resources of the country are infinite. In the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea there are rivers of petroleum running away, and the mineral wealth of the country is enormous. But the Russians have not the energy which Americans possess, hence the great bulk of this wealth lies undeveloped. They import petroleum from this country. They have not the inventive faculty of Americans, and are not quick to adapt the improvements of other nations to their own use. For example, in their immense grain trade they do not use elevators, but handle their produce altogether with shovels.

—A gentleman who was recently a spectator of a debate in the House of Commons thus describes Mr. GLADSTONE: "The audience saw before them a slender man of medium height, in age close upon the sixties. His head is large, well balanced on his shoulders, with thin gray hair, and bald in the regions of intellectuality. His complexion is almost ashen in hue; his face is ploughed with deep lines, as if furrowed by thought; his expression is benignant, and toned with a touch of sadness. His nose is prominent, giving a massive strength to the face; his eyes are brown, piercing, full of fire, which is somewhat hidden by the partly closed lids, and which has the effect of making him seem as if he wished to reveal nothing, while comprehending, seeing every thing. As his speech proceeded, his voice, without losing its sweetness, became more penetrating, full, resonant. His words seem impassioned, and this seeming is increased, by way of contrast, by the repose of his manner. His gestures are few, simple, scarcely ever full-length. His body emphasizes a sentiment with an easy forward motion, but is never rocked or shaken, however passionate the utterance."

—HENRY PROBASCO has offered to give to the city of Cincinnati his valuable art collection, worth $200,000, if the city will erect a fire-proof building for its exhibition.

—Mr. BONAMY PRICE has been re-elected Professor of Political Economy in Oxford University without opposition. The stipend of the professor is £2000 per annum from the university funds. Presidents and professors in American colleges are coming to be as well paid as those in the oldest and best-endowed foreign universities. In Columbia College, in this city, for example, the President receives $8000 per annum and a fine residence; the senior professor, $8000; professors, $7500 to $3375; adjunct professors, $3000 to $2500; instructors, $3300 to $2000; assistants, $1500 to $500; tutors, $2000 to $1200. At Harvard University the President receives $4500 or $5000; professors, $4000; adjunct professors, $2500; tutors, $1000; instructors, $900. At Yale College the President, we are informed, gets about $5000; the older professors in the Academic Department get $3500; in the Scientific Department the average is about $2600; in the Theological, $2300; tutors, from $1500 to $1200. Apropos of salaries, the United States Senate Committee on Appropriations have refused to reduce the salaries of our foreign ministers. Even at the present figures they are about one-third that of the foreign ministers of Great Britain. In Paris, Lord LYONS receives $50,000 per annum; in Constantinople, Mr. LAYARD receives $40,000 a year; Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, at St. Petersburg, receives $39,000; at Vienna, Sir HENRY ELIOT has $40,000; at Berlin, Lord ODO RUSSELL has $35,000; in Brussels, Mr. LUMLEY has $19,400; at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. BUCKLEY MATHEWS receives $20,000; in Pekin, Sir THOMAS WADE has $30,000; in Copenhagen, Sir CHARLES WYKE has $18,000; in Rome, Sir A. B. PAGET has $35,000; in Japan, Sir HARRY PARKES has $20,000; in Holland, Mr. W. STUART has $18,000; in Persia, Mr. W. T. THOMPSON has $25,000; in Portugal, Mr. MORIER has $20,000; in Washington, Sir EDWARD THORNTON has $30,000. In each instance the above are annual payments, and where the embassy has not a mansion of its own in the capital where it is located, a liberal allowance is made for rent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESS: The Senate, on the 23d ult., passed the timber-policy amendment to the Deficiency Bill, by a vote of 42 to 4, and the appropriation for timber prosecutions was cut down to $5000.—The House, on the 25th ult., refused to suspend the rules and pass bills authorizing the free coinage of silver, and suspending the Sinking Fund Act for five years.—On the 29th ult., Hon. Glenni W. Scofield was confirmed as Register of the Treasury. On the motion of Mr. Blaine, the Senate referred the correspondence recently submitted relating to the Canadian Fisheries Award to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House resolution to extend the time for the payment of the tax on whiskey was passed. The bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law was reported back from the Senate Judiciary Committee. In the House, the Tariff Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill was reported in the House. It amounts to about $15,000,000, or $600,000 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year.—The Senate, on the 27th, passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill. It adds $80,000 to the House bill. The House passed the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports.—The House, on the 28th, unseated Representative Field, Republican member from Massachusetts, and seated Mr. Dean, the Democratic contestant.

Hon. John Allison, Register of the United States Treasury, died suddenly in Washington, on the 23d ult., in his sixty-sixth year.

The steamboat *Magenta*, while on her way from Sing Sing to this city, on the 23d ult., exploded her steam-chimney. Three persons were killed and nine scalded.

The New York State Senate, on the 27th ult., acquitted Insurance Superintendent Smyth, by a vote of 12 yeas to 19 nays.

The Illinois National party held a State Convention at Springfield on the 27th ult., and nominated General E. Bates for Treasurer, and Professor Frank H. Hall for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION: The proposed Congress of the powers is generally believed to have failed. General Ignatieff has been sent by the Czar to Vienna on a secret mission, which is said to contemplate the winning of Austrian favor by a scheme of parallel annexation. It is reported that Austria demands Bosnia, Herzegovina, Northern Albania, and a portion of Macedonia, including Salonica. Russia objects to the annexation of a portion of Macedonia, but this difficulty is not thought to be insurmountable. General Ignatieff will go to Berlin on leaving Vienna.—Russia's reply to England was received on the 27th ult. The Czar's government adheres to its previous declaration, and explains that the point of leaving full liberty of appreciation and action to the powers leaves every power at liberty to raise such question as it thinks fit to discuss, and reserves to Russia liberty to accept or not such discussion. On the night of the 28th, the British government announced in Parliament that the first class of the army reserve, numbering 13,000, and the militia reserve of between 25,000 and 26,000, were to be called out. This determination led to the resignation of Lord Derby as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The British government is pushing its preparations for war. Eight thousand torpedo-sinkers, of an average weight of 1100 pounds, have been ordered, and four 100-ton guns have been purchased from Sir William Armstrong at a cost of $80,000 each. The government buildings are so crowded with warlike stores, in consequence of rapid deliveries under recent contracts, that it has been found necessary to engage storage in the warehouses at Victoria Docks and other wharves on the Thames. Russia is having 100 torpedo boats built on the model of one purchased in England.—On the 26th, the Grand Duke Nicholas visited the Sultan at Constantinople. Accompanied by twelve Russian generals, he proceeded, in the imperial yacht *Livadia*, to the Dolmabaghtche Palace, where he was received by the Sultan, surrounded by his ministers and Osman Pasha and other generals. The Grand Duke conversed with the Sultan twenty minutes. He then went to the Beylerbey Palace, where he was visited by the Sultan forty-five minutes later. The Grand Duke and his suite next proceeded to the former Russian Embassy, in front of which the Russian eagles were displayed. The following day he dined with the Sultan. The company included several Russian princes and generals, and Vefyk, Safvet, Namyk, Reouf, and Osman pashas. The Sultan is having presents and an imperial order prepared for the Grand Duke, who will visit him again. Diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey have been renewed, and General Nelidoff has been appointed Russian chargé d'affaires at Constantinople. Osman Pasha has been appointed commander-in-chief.—It is reported that the women and children massacred by the Turks in the sacking of the Thessalian villages of Olympas, Respana, Caria, and Litochori number many thousands. Admiral Hornby, at the request of the British representative at Athens, has dispatched a vessel to ascertain the truth of these reports.

The programme of the new Italian ministry was stated by Premier Cairoli in the Chambers on the 26th ult. He said, among other things, that it was the intention to maintain Italy's neutrality in the present foreign complications, and to reduce some of the taxes pressing heaviest on the poor.

There have been further changes in the Prussian ministry. Dr. Achenbach, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, resigned on the 25th ult.; Herr Maybrach will succeed him. Herr Hobrecht, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, has accepted the Ministry of Finance.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on the 27th ult., voted the salary of the Vice-President of the Ministry, but rejected the motion for transferring the administration of the crown lands from the Ministry of Finance to that of Agriculture, and for creating a Ministry of Railways. Both these proposals were supported by Prince Bismarck and opposed by the national liberals.

The British naval training ship *Eurydice*, with more than 300 persons on board, was struck by a squall off the south coast of the Isle of Wight, on the 24th ult., and capsized. Only two lives were saved.

Signor Carlo Luigi Farini has been elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and Cardinal Di Pietro (not Cardinal Morichini) has been appointed Pontifical Chamberlain.

An explosion occurred, on the 27th ult., in the Opedall Colliery, North Staffordshire, England. It is feared that thirty-five of the miners were killed.

The French Chamber of Deputies, on the 28th ult., rejected all the grants which had been restored to the Budget by the Senate except the increased grant for the Invalides. The rejected grants include those for a naval chaplain-general and for scholarships at seminaries, which created especial ill feeling on account of their clerical tendency. The Senate has amended the Press Amnesty Bill, making it applicable to all press offenses, instead of only those committed under the De Broglie-Fourtou cabinet.

EXAMINING AND PACKING EGGS FOR MARKET.—Drawn by I. Pranishnikoff.—[See Page 298.]

EARN MORE THAN YOU SPEND.

U. S. "How is it that, living in the most productive country in the world, and with all my 'law'-making power, I am not prosperous?"
Hercules. "Go to the Ant, thou Sluggard, and find out."

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

"Don't tease me, lads," she said;
"Wait till old Winter goes.
How can a lassie think of love
When cold the north wind blows,
And the grass hides 'neath the snows?

"What time the violets
In clusters blue I see,
A bunch I'll gather dewy sweet
For *somebody*, and *he*
My own sweetheart shall be."

Green grew the earth below,
And bright the sky above,
And the birds sang clear loud songs of joy,
And soft sweet songs of love,
From ev'ry wood and grove.

The pink-white apple buds
Hung on the orchard tree,
And the violets she gathered were
The fairest that could be,
For—she gave them all to me!

THE PROFESSOR'S FATE.

In the month of July, 187–, Professor Harley Whittling arrived at the town of Berne, with face and hands sunburned to a deep brick-red hue, and nose of fiery and inflamed aspect. A sun-bronzed complexion and blistered nose are paltry considerations to a student emancipated from his books for a summer vacation in Europe, with a Cook's ticket in his pocket as the golden key to unlock the treasures of the Old World. When he appeared at a table d'hôte he felt nervous concerning his nose, until the advent of other tourists, also sun-baked and devoid of any superfluous skin on the ornamental feature of the human countenance.

Professor Harley Whittling was as shy a man as America can produce, despite the eminence and fame of his reputation in science, and the fluent eloquence of his average discourse before the class. Introduce him into the drawing-room and the presence of woman, and he sat on the extreme verge of his chair uneasily, was either dumb or rambled weakly in his conversation, and nervously dropped every article in the shape of coffee-cup and wine-glass confided to his keeping. The ladies at home had "given him up" long ago, for in early youth he had built about himself a rampart of ponderous volumes, while his fond mother, believing firmly that he had no equal in the universe, had stood between him and other feminine influence, until now she had passed away, leaving him a small, dry gentleman of forty-five, with a bald spot on top of his head, a closely clipped brown beard tinged with gray, blue eyes, usually downcast and abstracted, formed to the mould of life early assumed.

Here he was at Berne, having done Chamounix and Zermatt with ardor, prowling about chiefly in the society of guides alone, and delighting all his senses in the pure upper atmosphere of the Rhone and Rosenlau glaciers.

Having entered his name in the register, Professor Whittling inspected the box of a chamber assigned him in the large and crowded hotel.

"No. 205, and up three flights of stairs," he mused, reckoning on the points of the compass, as it were, with the aid of a *garçon*, before quitting the branching corridors. Then he strolled forth to survey the quaint town, with its arcades, mechanical-clock figures, and ramparts. He also directed his steps to the bank, with such interest as inspires a traveller who may possibly draw a prize of home news in this lottery, and was rewarded by a package of newspapers, a pamphlet by a graduate of the college, and several letters. Banking hours were over, and the professor, returning to the hotel, selected a quiet corner of a reading-room in which to peruse his missives. The pamphlet was likely to prove simply exasperating to a scholar of the professor's temperament; defiance was hurled at one of his own pet theories of seed propagation in ferns. Whether a first glance excited him, or the chatter of some young people near still further disturbed him, he opened the first letter abstractedly, and peered in bewilderment at the thin sheets inclosed. It was one of those maddening epistles written in a slanting feminine hand, on paper so transparent that the characters on the other side disputed such legibility as was possible in lines that crossed each other, in little corner notes and exclamation points made slantwise, and an occasional blot. Professor Whittling sighed, and polished his spectacles. What woman had written to him? Then he set himself diligently to the task of discovering beginning or end of the effusion, and was finally rewarded by finding a name inscribed on the top of the page.

"My dear Ned," he read, and stopped. His own name was not Ned. He took up the envelope: it was addressed to Mr. Edward Whiting. Involuntarily he sought the signature at the close. The correspondence of a stranger seemed likely to remain sacred, for any thing the most intense curiosity would be able to make of those closely crossed sheets; and his eye rested on these lines: "Martha begs me to add that Professor Harley Whittling is abroad this summer. If you and Fanny could catch and tame him for Emily, he would prove an excellent husband; only you must not allow her to perceive any match-making proclivities, as she will become prim and old-maidish at once."

The ears of the reader tingled, and he dropped the letter as if it burned his fingers. His first impulse was immediate flight. Good heavens! Who was Martha, commending him as an excellent match? Who was Emily, about to decoy him into matrimony? Of course the bank clerk had mistaken the two names, and given him the wrong letter. He folded the sheets carefully, and went to dinner. In the morning he would restore the letter to the bank. The carelessness of having opened it was simply inexcusable. Stay! Was not a ray of warning light shed on the darkness of his own path by such an oblique shaft from the lantern of accident as reading those awful lines from Martha? Somebody had designs on him. He beheld in horror his quiet home invaded, his books mislaid, his papers scattered, by a usurping feminine rule, while he submitted, a captive bound hand and foot. Professor Whittling never underrated feminine influence—his mother had taught him better—but he avoided it.

The *salle à manger* was very large, brilliantly lighted, and excessively warm. Professor Whittling, sheltered by a crowd, slid into his seat, and blinked at his neighbors shyly through his spectacles, until able to submerge his embarrassment, as it were, in a plate of soup. A cheerful young German on his left, also sun-blistered, and with a sky-blue cravat, speedily took him into conversational custody, and discovered in our student a good listener. Why did a cold chill creep over the professor when he observed the opposite group?

The party consisted of a stout gentleman and two ladies; one very tiny in person and dressy in aspect, the other of a larger type of serene and placid beauty. The tiny lady sparkled and rustled and chatted perpetually, with bird-like motions of head and throat; the larger lady was demure, staid, silent, with brown hair gathered into a classical knot, such as renders the wearer so conspicuous amidst the modern coiffures of a degenerate world, a brown dress, and brown eyes.

Imagine the feelings of Professor Harley Whittling when the tiny lady chirped, "Ned dear, give Emily more salad."

The stout gentleman was Ned, and the brown lady Emily. Of course the professor flushed uneasily, and upset his glass of claret on the tablecloth, which flowed toward the lady in question. The young German laughed good-humoredly; the tiny woman immediately concentrated her darting glances on the professor's scorched nose with a malicious interest; even Emily gazed at him with the serene brown eyes, which were velvet-soft and full of a quiet power.

"Perhaps they take me for a hard drinker," reflected the victim, in alarm. His nose was certainly liable to such an inference, or would have been elsewhere than among snow mountains. His countenance began to glow like a coal of fire. What would these people think if they actually knew of the letter reposing in his pocket at the very moment? "My dear Ned," repeated the professor, incoherently.

"Hein!" responded the young German, checking his flood of speech to stare at him with round blue eyes.

Was he losing his wits under the calm scrutiny of Emily, and the malicious glance of the tiny woman opposite, who scented his discomfiture with glee?

"I did not know that Germans were ever so shockingly bashful," observed the latter, in audible tones. "That man is on pins and needles with embarrassment."

"Hush! he may understand you," said Emily.

"He is a gabbling German," responded the tiny woman, unabashed.

The ordeal was becoming too much for the professor. The heat of the room was mounting to his brain, the lights dazzled his eyes, the hum of voices confused him, while his always painfully acute self-consciousness was fairly agonized by the amused observation of "Ned" and his womenkind. What opinion had they formed of him already? Should he have addressed them? He rejoiced in being mistaken for a German, or, indeed, any body besides himself, Professor Harley Whittling. Such a sense of weakness was overpowering him that, as he listened to the young German's voluble speech, he was conscious of peering furtively at Emily, with the ludicrous intention of demanding if she really considered him a good match. What powers of composure that young lady possessed! What healthy nerves and a well-balanced temperament enabled her to sit there calmly during the fearful ordeal of table d'hôte! He admired and envied the traits he did not possess. As if all these painful doubts and surmises were not sufficient, the bird-like lady must needs inquire:

"Have you been to the bank for letters, Ned?"

"There are no letters to-day," replied the gentleman.

Up jumped Professor Whittling from his seat, bolted from the room, leaving his German neighbor simply aghast, and met a waiter full shock at the door, scattering a small glacier of ice in every direction. Having thus distinguished himself, and feeling as if the glance of Emily still pursued him, the nervous student rushed out of doors.

The impression he made on the good citizens of Berne during his evening perambulations must remain unknown. Possibly the bears in their pit may have thought him a little mad, for he threw them a silver coin, and gave to a begging child a cigar.

Why had that letter upset him? Should he have given it to "Ned" across the table, braving explanations and general surprise, thereby covering himself with obloquy for having the missive belonging to another man open in his own pocket? Might not the happy and unconscious Emily, who clearly enjoyed dallying over the courses of her dinner in an epicurean fashion, have been rendered as uncomfortable as himself by a public perusal of those allusions to herself?

Merry groups thronged the Schauzli, loitering along the walks and seated at the table beneath the trees, enjoying supper in judicious combination with sunset on the Bernese range. The Swiss maiden with the ruddy cheeks came and went with her glasses of frothing beer and bottles of wine. The shrewd young merchant in his booth cast the glance of speculation over the brink of his tiny houses, carved deer and chamois groups, horns and alpenstocks, at each stranger. The professor selected a seat, ordered a glass of beer, and gazed out over the town of Berne toward the Alps, rose-flushed with the splendors of the dying day. That boundary of eternal snows, so austere in lofty distance, was even further removed by shifting vapors, the film of gathering clouds: life was all about him, the strong, mutual sympathies of his own kind.

In all this company of spectators gathered on the terrace he was alone.

At ten o'clock Professor Whittling returned to his hotel, calmed and refreshed by the pure evening. Seating himself in a retired nook, he again read the pamphlet, and fumed silently over its contents. The young graduate, in audaciously advancing his own opinions, had even handled our botanist's pet fern—a plant reserved to himself by bountiful nature. Such effrontery was unpardonable. "Besides, he knows that his ground is untenable," muttered the professor, as he swiftly ascended the stairs.

He would spend the night in writing a refutation, if need be. Your ripe scholar is apt to oppose the sensational theories of untried minds. The professor longed to wing his denial by telegraphic message while climbing to his room, but he was not too self-absorbed to peer at the number, 205, over the door. Night writing and meditation delighted him. Seated at his desk at home, he banished whole armies of shadowy disputants with a stroke of the pen as the clock struck one and two. Accordingly he now decided to deal not a few rapier thrusts of caustic argument at the unfortunate fledgeling who had ventured to utter a note of defiance on the threshold of his own class-room, before he slept. Pushing open the door hastily, he groped his way to the table, and struck a match against the metal box furnished by his pocket. For a moment the taper glimmered in the dark room; then a white form suddenly darted past the astonished gentleman, and such a volley of high, piercing, feminine shrieks resounded as nearly drove him out of his senses.

"Thieves! Oh, Ned! Ned! he will murder me before any body comes!" cried the white-robed lady, and redoubled her screams with an energy truly appalling.

The immediate response was a general commotion in the hurrying of steps along the corridors, the tinkling of bells, and voices from every landing.

What had happened to her? The professor, most quiet and unobtrusive of tourists, had never heard such shrieks in his life. A cold perspiration bedewed his forehead; he attempted to speak re-assuringly in the darkness, when at the very sound of his voice the lady increased her clamor. Panic seized the unhappy professor, he dashed wildly forward, intent only on escape from such dangerous society, when a door opened, admitting him unexpectedly to still more dense obscurity, where he found himself on his hands and knees, owing to the suddenness of his transition. Any thing to escape from that dreadful woman and her noise, which would inevitably bring scandal on his own respectable name before the whole hotel when succor should arrive in a gaping crowd of servants and other travellers. What was she doing in his room? She had called for Ned, also. Horrible fatality! The door which had offered escape, as if by magic, did not open on the corridor. The professor's first impression was that he stood on his head in a closet, where asphyxia inevitably awaited him; then he discovered a window. However ignominious flight might be deemed by a coldly critical public, he was determined to flee before the lady could make any explanation of the situation. He groped along the wall for a second door of exit into the hall, thus making a stealthy tour of the premises, which only brought him to the window again. The truth dawned on him at last: this was the inner chamber of a connecting suite. The professor's hair began to bristle on his head, for there was no such inner chamber to his quarters, and he must be the intruder. Of course he should walk out and give himself up like a man. Oh, for the courage to do so, defying a curious crowd by his firmness, and braving the worst suspicions of the shrieking lady with a re-assuring ease of manner! In this absurd plight, voices reached him—the enemy was telling a tale, with hysterical sobs and laughter, that curdled the very blood in the veins of the uncomfortable eavesdropper. Perhaps if each of us heard our own actions thus reviewed, our astonishment might equal that of the good professor.

"My head was better, and I had fallen asleep, when I heard a soft sound like somebody creep, creeping nearer the bed. At first the thief hung over my pillow to judge if I was awake—he would have killed me had I opened my lips then. Yes, he would! they are such desperate creatures, thieves. Then he went to the table, and when he had struck a match—oh, what do you think?—he was that horrible wretch opposite at dinner, the one with a brandy nose. Quick, Ned! he may escape from the hotel. The watch is gone, and he dashed for the door when I called for help, nearly knocking me down. Tell the landlord to search every where."

A cold substance swayed gently and struck the professor's hand in the darkness. True, he was a thief; the watch chain and trinkets had caught around his cuff and sleeve-button in groping for the candle on the table, and the watch was now dangling within his very grasp. He dared not face that injured lady, gifted with such extraordinary power of lungs, again. Wrath and humiliation overwhelmed him at the prospect of confronting stout Edward as well. Had some malignant fairy presided over the destinies which led him to Berne? The professor backed to the window, seated himself on the sill with one foot outside, drew the curtain closer, and awaited results, the watch clutched tightly in his fingers for fear of losing it.

The situation seemed incredible. Here was Professor Harley Whittling, author of several valuable works, respected by the faculty of his college, perched on a window-ledge in a foreign land, grasping a watch which did not belong to him, and driven to abject hiding, all because a woman must needs be frightened into hysterics at his appearance in her rooms. Oh, what fibs she had told! How could he have made a mistake in the corridor?

Presently the door opened, and a lady entered with a candle. The professor's heart began to beat with nervous thumps of apprehension: the lady was Emily. He awaited discovery with a certain helpless resignation of despair, feeling that his fate was in Emily's hands. Would she also shriek when she discovered him, and alarm the hotel further by her absurd feminine clamor? The smouldering anger of this woman-hater reached a climax of absolute fury at his own ridiculous position. He actually appeared to have scaled the window of this maidenly bower, when he wished himself very heartily any where else on earth.

The candle rays gleamed on the opposite wall, and seemed already to separate the curtains with a wedge of light. In a moment Emily approached the window, drew aside the hangings, and recoiled at sight of the professor seated on the sill, as if in the very act of jumping out, and with a watch in his hand. She did not scream involuntarily, although she grew slightly pale. Silently Emily gazed at the man delivered over to her mercy, and silently the professor gazed back at her. Had not the circumstances furnished only a portion of this mad night, and the evil fairy's pranks, a certain unreality would have been imparted to that earnest, mutual scrutiny on the part of a man and woman previously strangers. Emily, with her classical brown head softly illuminated by the candle she held in one firm hand, searched the shadowy obscurity of the embrasure where the professor lurked.

"Come in, and no person shall harm you," she finally said, in German.

She afterward confessed her only fear was that the thief would leap from the window, and his end be on her conscience. Thus advised, the professor slowly left his hiding-place, and retorted, quite pettishly, in English, "For Heaven's sake, do not scream! Can you not perceive that I have made a mistake in the room? There! The watch is uninjured, I hope."

Emily regarded him with a twinkle of amusement in her brown eyes. She was obliged to assist in disengaging the trinkets of the chain from his sleeve-button; but there was no suspicion in her glance, for which the intruder felt the first glow of an undying gratitude.

"Had we not inferred that you were a German at the table d'hôte, I should have fancied a resemblance to Professor Harley Whittling, of Blank College, at home," said Emily, quietly.

Did a divine impulse of tact, which is merely another name for a kind heart, prompt her to cast this straw of rescue to him, afloat in such troubled waters?

"I am Professor Whittling," he returned. Then he added, abruptly, "You must be Emily."

She colored with surprise.

"I am Mr. Whiting's sister Emily, certainly," she replied, with a tinge of that primness indicated as possible in Martha's letter.

The professor blushed to the roots of his hair; the open letter burned in his pocket like conscience. "How am I to get out of this—place?" he fumed, glancing at the door.

"I will explain all," said the dignified Emily.

"No; do not explain any thing," implored the professor, feebly. "Let me—see—your brother—to-morrow."

Again they gazed at each other steadily. It occurred to the professor, even in his present perturbation of spirit, that the slope of brow, in his companion's case, was eminently intellectual, while Emily was moved to a softer emotion of pity for his evident distress. She was a woman to be relied upon in emergencies.

"Act precisely as I tell you," she finally said, with a crisp peremptoriness of tone.

"I will do whatever you wish," said the professor, feeling as if the coils of a net were closing about him.

Emily went into the outer room, moved the light adroitly, and insisted on muffling her sister-in-law in a cloak and leading her to the window.

"You may never have another chance to see the Alps in this twilight," she said, and bore the tiny woman to the casement, sheltering her from view by her own more ample person.

"You big creatures have no sympathy," sobbed the tiny woman, spitefully. "I was never so frightened in my life, and Ned will not recover the watch, I know. It was pa's wedding present, and I am sure we can not afford to buy another like it."

"It is all over now," replied Emily, soothingly. "Look at the snow mountains, dear."

So the tiny woman ceased to sob, and stood in the presence of that twilight world, vast, silent, and wonderful, the peaks blanching in the deepening night to a ghostly whiteness on the horizon line against the sky of crystal clearness. A trifle chilled and awed by the grand spectacle, Mrs. Whiting forgot her lamentations.

"They make me afraid," she sighed, and grew quiet.

Edward was still absent, chasing the thief; and it is a remarkable fact that when he returned, the stolen watch was lying on a side table, partially hidden by a newspaper, which firmly persuaded him that the little wife had suffered from nightmare.

The professor had slipped through the outer room while Emily held its rightful owner a prisoner at the window, and fled up stairs. Yes, he had mistaken the corridor, after all his precautions, and ascended only two flights instead of three, while the chamber he had invaded must have numbered 105.

Our traveller did not immediately retire. He took up his pen to refute the silly pamphlet of the

youthful graduate, and his thoughts wandered—the fire of argument had died out in his breast. He walked the floor and laughed immoderately, causing sundry weary travellers in adjacent quarters to invoke blessings on his head. What an absurd scrape! How the students at home would satirize the adventure in verse and song if they knew it! Suddenly he paused and became grave. What could Emily think of him? She had found him seated in the window with a stolen watch in his possession, and he was unable to recall that he had made any adequate explanation of the curious circumstance. He seemed to have taken it for granted that she understood every thing without explanation, and was able to feel the awkwardness of his predicament. How kind she had been! What good sense and discretion she had evinced! In proportion to the doubts of himself, and of the impression he could have made, did the professor admire Emily.

"She did not shriek or faint, and I am confident she is a fine woman," he reflected, at the midnight hour. "Only, what can she think of me?"

The tiny woman had called him a "brandy nose" and a "horrible wretch," which the scholar naturally resented.

Next morning he walked up to the cannon's mouth, and requested an interview with stout Edward. That gentleman did not prove to be a severe judge; he laughed so heartily at the tale of misfortune that the thin, dry professor feared an apoplexy resulting from excessive merriment. The letter had to be produced, also, and an explanation made—an ordeal still more painful to the shy recluse.

"Who is Martha?" he could not resist inquiring.

Martha was a cousin of Mr. Edward Whiting, and wife of the president of the college.

"I did not know that her maiden name was Martha," answered the professor, somewhat ruefully; then added, with a blush of embarrassment, "Don't you think the ladies might—eh?"

"Of course I intend to destroy this letter, and make no mention of it," interposed stout Edward, promptly. "What if you join our party, though, to Paris?"

The professor breathed a sigh of relief, and pressed the other's hand gratefully.

He not only joined the party to Paris, but became an inseparable companion of his new friends through the Low Countries and the English cathedral towns. His devotion to Emily was the chief topic of criticism in the first cabin on shipboard returning home; all the lady passengers considered it a sentiment beautiful to behold. The evening was warm and calm when land was sighted—the welcome American shore—and the sunset clouds assumed peaks and snowy slopes on the horizon like a dream of the Bernese Alps.

The professor gazed eagerly at Emily as they stood near the bulwark.

"The old home can be wholly refurnished, you know," he said, briskly, "unless you prefer a larger, more pretentious house. I can obtain one farther up the street, for example, the property of the former president's widow."

"Let it be the old home, by all means, Harley," returned Emily, with her tranquil smile.

The tiny woman, supported by stout Edward's arm, surveyed the pair quizzically.

"He is a good old soul, Ned," she chirped; "but I am sure I saw him with the watch that night at Berne."

"Nonsense! You were asleep," retorted the unprincipled Edward.

Then the great steamer threaded her way over the summer sea, and as the cloud Alps faded, the soft breeze wafted from the shore a welcome.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Calendar.

APRIL.

Sunday, 14.—Sunday before Easter.
Friday, 19.—Good-Friday.
Saturday, 20.—Easter-Even.
Sunday, 21.—Easter-Day.
Thursday, 25.—St. Mark, the Evangelist.
Sunday, 28.—First Sunday after Easter.

IN the review of Mr. MOODY's work in Hartford, all classes bear testimony to its excellent fruits. The Rev. Dr. E. P. PARKER, of the South Congregational Church of that city, delivered a sermon, March 24, in which he said of the evangelist: "He proclaimed the breadth and depth and tenderness of Divine love more earnestly than any man I now remember. He came among us in the beauty of a genuine enthusiasm for men. Power was with him. Many who were limping along with lame feet found strength by him to run and leap and praise God. There are more happy hearts and households in Hartford to-day than ever before. The real joy is vastly greater here than on many occasions when the city has fluttered with banners, echoed with music, and trembled at the thunder of cannon." This estimate is not more appreciative than that of the secular press of Hartford.

Upon his arrival in New Haven on Saturday, March 23, Mr. MOODY received his first greeting from the hackmen, which was so hearty that he replied, with evident feeling, "God bless you all." Stormy as it was on the following day, the great Tabernacle was crowded at the three-o'clock meeting. The opening prayer was offered by President PORTER, of Yale. Mr. MOODY's first discourse was of a most practical kind, from the text, "To every man his work." In the evening the crowd was still greater. There has been so long an anticipation of the coming of Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY to New Haven that the whole city—in shop and home and street—is alive to the event.

The *Congregational Quarterly* for January, which contains the annual statistics of Congregationalism in the United States, has not appeared this year till late in March. It exhibits great prosperity in the Congregational churches. The increase in members is 14,789—the largest since 1860. The totals are: members, 365,447; churches, 3564—a gain of 55; ministers, 2363—a loss of 11; Sunday-school scholars, 420,220. The expenditures for home support in 1877 were $2,276,164; for benevolence, $1,117,808. Great complaint is still made of the disposition of the churches to depend upon ministerial supplies instead of calling and settling pastors. There are now 898 settled pastors for the 3564 churches. This is a smaller number than was reported for 1858, which was 947. Since that year the number of ministers has increased by 1056.

Mr. LEATHAM's exposure in the British House of Commons of the scandals growing out of the sale of church livings has had its effect on the Peers. In the Upper House the Archbishop of York has carried a motion for the appointment of a royal commission "to inquire into the law and existing practice as to the admission to and sale and exchange and resignation of ecclesiastical benefices, and to recommend remedies for abuses, if any are found to exist." Recently offers to sell fifty and even a hundred church livings have appeared in a single newspaper. Just at this moment attention has been attracted by the following advertisement which appeared in the London *Times*: "A clergyman, thirty-nine, five feet nine inches, considered good-looking, wishes to hear from any lady, with a view to marriage, who has from £6000 to £12,000 at command, and would be willing to invest about £5000 in the purchase of an advowson—that is, the freehold of a church, rectory-house, and grounds—in some beautiful locality, etc." The definition here given for the benefit of the female mind of the meaning of the word "advowson" is considered by the English papers especially neat.

Messrs. PENTECOST and STEBBINS have begun a series of meetings in the North Congregational Church, Middletown, Connecticut.

Few churches can show such a record of prosperity as Dr. CROSBY's, on Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York. In reviewing the fifteen years of its history, which closed March 13, Dr. CROSBY stated that there are now in it 1300 communicants. This makes it the seventh as to numerical strength of the 5000 under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly. The churches which exceed Dr. CROSBY's are Dr. CUYLER's and Dr. TALMAGE's in Brooklyn, Dr. TUCKER's and Dr. HALL's in this city, Dr. SHAW's in Rochester, and Dr. MILLER's in Philadelphia. In 1863 there were only 235 communicants. Two missions are sustained—Hope, founded in 1864, and Grace, founded in 1865. The gifts to charitable objects have amounted to $16,000 per year for the past seven years.

The no-license system in towns, villages, and cities is about to be thoroughly tested throughout the country. In some of the towns of New York the Excise Commissioners, in obedience to public opinion, have declined to give any licenses for drinking saloons. Leading citizens of Stirling, Illinois, have published a certificate which runs in this wise: "We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Stirling, in the county of Whiteside and the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that during the last four years our city administration has been run upon the no-license system; that during these four years drunkenness has decreased about seventy-five per cent., as shown by the records of our magistrates; that our population displays more thrift; that it is more industrious and moral than ever before," etc., etc. Another from Osage, Iowa, says: "There has been much less drunkenness in our city under our prohibition law than under the license system. Our business people were never so prosperous, our trade was never so extensive," etc. Practical tests of measures on a small scale will do more to produce conviction than many theories.

When engaged on Sunday, March 23, in raising the balance of $44,000 to pay the debt of the Rondout Presbyterian Church, Mr. EDWARD KIMBALL made the statement that but "one church, of all the number for which he had labored, had failed to meet its obligations. This was one in San Francisco, where dissensions as to the pastor, the policy of the church, and other matters had so split up and divided it that it was impossible to succeed." Mr. KIMBALL has helped, in a few months, to raise $1,500,000 for the payment of church debts.

Bishop MERRILL, of the Northern Methodist Church, who has spent the past winter in Mexico, expresses the opinion that the clerical power in that republic is broken beyond the possibility of restoration. There is a reason for this change which is not generally understood in our country. The priests "allied themselves," says Bishop MERRILL, "with the enterprise of the French in their effort to crush liberty and establish the empire in the person of MAXIMILIAN. The fall of MAXIMILIAN was the fall of Romanism in Mexico, and all attempts of the Church party to regain power are at once identified as the struggles of the remnant of Maximilianism, and this blasts them at once in the eyes of all patriotic Mexicans." In the late revolution no one of the three contending parties represented the Church. President DIAZ has fully committed himself to the principle of religious liberty.

In a recent letter Dr. EDMUND PRESSENSÉ expresses the opinion that Protestantism is not known in France. "All active propagandism among the people, all earnest anti-Catholic action, is forbidden. On the other hand, every facility is offered to clerical propagandism; the papacy is the great distributor of temporal favors. The leaders of the oligarchical party, who are blindly followed by a great proportion of the classes in power, have made this religion of privilege a sort of central fortress from which to defend all the abuses and social injustices by which they gain any advantage." This confirms what is often said, that ultramontanism and despotism are natural allies.

The desire of the freedmen of the South to migrate to Africa found expression, on March 21, in the "consecration" (whatever that may be) at Charleston of the ship *Azor*, by Bishop BROWN, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of 5000 persons. One of the speakers gave as a reason for migration: "In this country the negroes are a nation of boot-blacks, hostlers, and house-servants. If the negro wishes to rise, he must go where he is on an equality with his surroundings." It should be said that the *Recorder*, the weekly organ of the African Methodist Church, is opposed to the migration scheme. It is a question whether the freedmen are sufficiently intelligent yet to be capable of building up a stable government in Africa. Heathen practices are not unknown among them in the Southwest. Unlettered and poorly furnished with the mechanic arts, what can many of them do when brought into contact with the heathenism of the mother-land?

All the world is on the *qui vive* to detect the indications of the policy of the new Pope, LEO XIII. Every official act is scrutinized, and its bearing discussed. Cardinal SCHWARZENBERG, a moderate, has been made Pro-Chamberlain, an honorary post which does not require a residence in Rome; DI PIETRO, the new Chamberlain, is a moderate; SIMEONI, the Cardinal Secretary, is displaced by FRANCHI, and becomes Prefect of the Propaganda. The duties of the Cardinal Secretary are mainly political. He has much to do with the appointment of nuncios to foreign courts, and through the nuncios may influence the appointment of bishops by Catholic sovereigns. It is said that the Pope has already changed the nuncios chosen by his predecessor. General KARZLER has been dismissed and pensioned. All these are indications of a more liberal policy than that of PIUS IX. We must, however, wait for the appearance of the encyclical, in which as a Pope newly crowned LEO XIII. will address the Church, in order to learn whether he means to prolong the active warfare with the modern world which PIUS IX. bequeathed to him. One thing is certain—he will not keep himself on exhibition as did his predecessor, nor will he aim by fervid speeches, in reply to the equally fervid addresses of deputations, to arouse again and to perpetuate the excitements of the past years. The rôle of the imprisoned pontiff appealing to the world for sympathy will not be played by LEO XIII. He may live in seclusion within the limits of the Vatican Palace, but if he does, he will probably live quietly.

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

CINCINNATI is full of enthusiasm at the approach of the May Musical Festival. Mr. Theodore Thomas is, as usual, to be the conductor, and the names of noted singers appear upon the programme. This festival is to inaugurate the new Music Hall, which occupies the ground upon which the old Exposition Buildings stood, on Elm Street. Cincinnati owes her Music Hall to the generosity of Mr. Reuben Springer, who first gave for it $125,000, on condition that the city would give a like sum. He afterward gave $80,000 additional, the city having given $115,000, making the whole cost of the building $320,000. It was proposed to christen it "Springer Music Hall," but Mr. Springer desired the name to be "Cincinnati Music Hall." The arrangements are such that the Exposition Buildings can be used in connection with the hall or separately, the upper stories being united by bridges. The stage space will accommodate a chorus of 560 and a relatively large orchestra. In the auditorium there will be about 5000 registered seats. The organ, which is now being built, will be one of the largest in the world, and remarkable from the fact that many of the beautifully carved panels are gifts from ladies of Cincinnati. Indeed, the entire case is their gift, special panels having been given or designed, and in some instances executed, by ladies.

Philadelphia has suffered severely in the recent extensive fire, which destroyed thirty or more buildings in the vicinity of Fourth and Cherry streets. The loss is about $800,000. Swiftly following this was another conflagration in Canal Street, in this city, involving a loss of over $400,000.

Perhaps there is no more atrocious murder on record than that for which three "Molly Maguires" recently suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Life will seem more secure when outlaws are sternly brought to justice, and pay the penalty of their crimes.

Close by the celebrated watering-place Ventnor, on the picturesque Isle of Wight, the naval training ship *Eurydice* capsized in a sudden squall on March 24. She sank as in a moment, carrying down with her over three hundred precious lives, a large proportion being young men preparing for the English navy. This terrible disaster is almost without a parallel; the vessel so near to land; so near to her port—for she was returning to Portsmouth after a cruise; the weather fine only a few minutes before she sank; a crowd of admiring spectators at Ventnor watching her outspread canvas; and there, but a stone's-throw, as it were, from shore, over three hundred persons were suddenly swallowed up in the treacherous waves, only two surviving to tell the dreadful tale.

A bold robbery was recently perpetrated in Brooklyn in broad daylight. The book-keeper of the Planet Mills, having drawn $3500 from the bank, was returning to his place of business, when he was attacked by two men, who knocked him down, seized the money, and then were driven rapidly away in a wagon which was standing near. The police authorities have arrested three "well-known burglars and thieves," and the matter is to be investigated. Why should "well-known" criminals be suffered to be at large? Our laws need modification. Who can feel any safety unless something is done with well-known thieves and robbers?

Subscriptions are being made for a memorial to the late Charles Kingsley. It is no tall and stately monument, bearing records of his worth: the proposed memorial is simply a sick child's bed in an English hospital—a charity which many a sick child will bless. The "Charles Kingsley Cot," as it will be called, requires about £600 to endow it, each bed in the hospital costing about £30 a year. Such memorials in honor of the worthy dead may well be multiplied.

August, 1880, is quite far in the future, yet the *Inter-Ocean* says that Chicago is already planning the details of a grand entertainment to be given at that time. It is to be on the occasion of the triennial meeting of the Knights Templar of America. A sumptuous banquet is to be served for ten thousand people, at an estimated cost of $50,000. The plan is to spread tables, each capable of seating one hundred of the knights and their friends, upon the lake front, if the weather is favorable, and if not, the Exposition Building, which will have a temporary "annex" in order to make its capacity equal to the occasion. The waiters will number one thousand, and the arrangements are to be such that each table will be efficiently served by ten waiters.

The international pedestrian contest in London ended in Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, winning the first prize. He performed the unparalleled feat of walking 520 miles and 440 yards in five days and nineteen hours. There were originally twenty-nine entries for the contest; but some names were rejected and others withdrawn, so that only fourteen actually competed. Among these were the best pedestrians of England. Undoubtedly, O'Leary ranks first among pedestrians; and although the world does not specially need a man who can walk 520 miles in six days—unless he can do something else also—yet it is well to know what pluck and endurance can accomplish.

On the night of March 15 the ocean steamer *Strasbourg*, of the Bremen line, passed the burning wreck of a large vessel, apparently American, in mid-ocean. She had been deserted by her crew, and at the time of her discovery by the *Strasbourg* must have been in flames many hours. Many efforts were made by the captain of the steamer to identify the vessel, and to find some signs of the crew; but nothing could be learned, and after several hours' delay he resumed his course toward New York.

During blasting operations in East Eighty-seventh Street, near Fourth Avenue, fragments of rock smashed through the windows of a school-house on the opposite side of the street. The scholars were in session, and that no lives were sacrificed was fortunate. Was this an "accident?" And is nobody responsible for such occurrences?

Counterfeits of the new silver dollar have appeared. They are pronounced a good imitation. But it does not require great genius, it is thought, to make a good imitation. The most material difference between the real and the counterfeit coin is the weight, the counterfeit being much lighter.

Many years ago a Methodist minister found he had eighty dollars to spare after buying a house and completing his outfit for his circuit. He deposited it in a savings-bank, and though the story does not mention the name of the bank, we are sure it was one of the few that had honest, efficient managers, and that its affairs were properly investigated and its accounts balanced regularly. From time to time the minister added small sums to his deposit, but did not call for a penny until recently, when he drew out his accumulations. His deposits, with interest, had swelled to the pretty little fortune of $13,000.

It was recently announced that, in the interest of science, the test for color-blindness would be applied to such Harvard students as might be willing. Color-blindness is far more common than is generally supposed: statistics establish the proportion of one man in every twenty-five who are in average health. Among women it is much less frequent. As the whole system of safety signals in use upon railroads and upon the sea depends upon the ability to distinguish colors, this is a matter of vital importance. A government inspection of railway employés in Holland proved that one in every *fifteen* was unable to distinguish either red or green, though the railroads employed those colors, the one for "danger," the other for "all right."

An old gentleman was returning to his home in Madison Avenue the other day with a package of $35,000 worth of bonds under his arm. It was mid-day; but a smart robber did not consider that any disadvantage, so he forcibly pulled away the package and fled. The owner of the bonds was aged but agile, and without delay gave chase to the ruffian. It was a long, close race, but the old gentleman won, with the help of an officer, and the thief was caught. Moral: don't carry packages of valuables in plain sight through city streets.

The marriage of the Earl of Rosebery to Miss Hannah de Rothschild, only daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, was celebrated at London on March 20. The civil ceremony took place at the Registrar's Office for the Hanover Square District at a quarter before ten in the morning, occupying but a few moments; the religious ceremony was at Christ Church, Mayfair, at half past eleven. The Earl of Rosebery is of an ancient Scottish family, is in his thirty-first year of age, handsome, and intelligent. The bride is attractive and refined in appearance, and has a fortune estimated at about $20,000,000.

The explosion on the steamer *Magenta*, near Sing Sing, in the Hudson River, was evidently due to a defective boiler, which was so much corroded as to be unable to bear the pressure of the steam when it was suddenly admitted. By this "accident"—as it will be called by many—several lives were lost, and a number who still live are suffering fearfully from their injuries. And who is to blame?

The *Wyoming*, the United States steam-ship that sailed from this port laden with agricultural and miscellaneous exhibits for the Paris Exposition, sprung a leak when three days out, and returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs.

Reports as to the peach crop are in order about this time, and it is said that the recent severe cold has so seriously injured the buds that the crop will be very small. Similar reports come every spring; but this season has been so unlike others, and there have been such variations of temperature, that it is not unlikely that fruit buds may be blighted.

A Massachusetts exchange is responsible for a story of a father who, feeling aggrieved that his son did not pass an examination for promotion from a primary to an intermediate school, called upon the committee for explanation, bringing the boy with him. The father said he wanted to know how it happened that Charlie did not pass. The committee informed him that there was no such boy as Charlie G—— examined.

"Of course he was, and here is the boy to speak for himself. How is it, Charlie?"

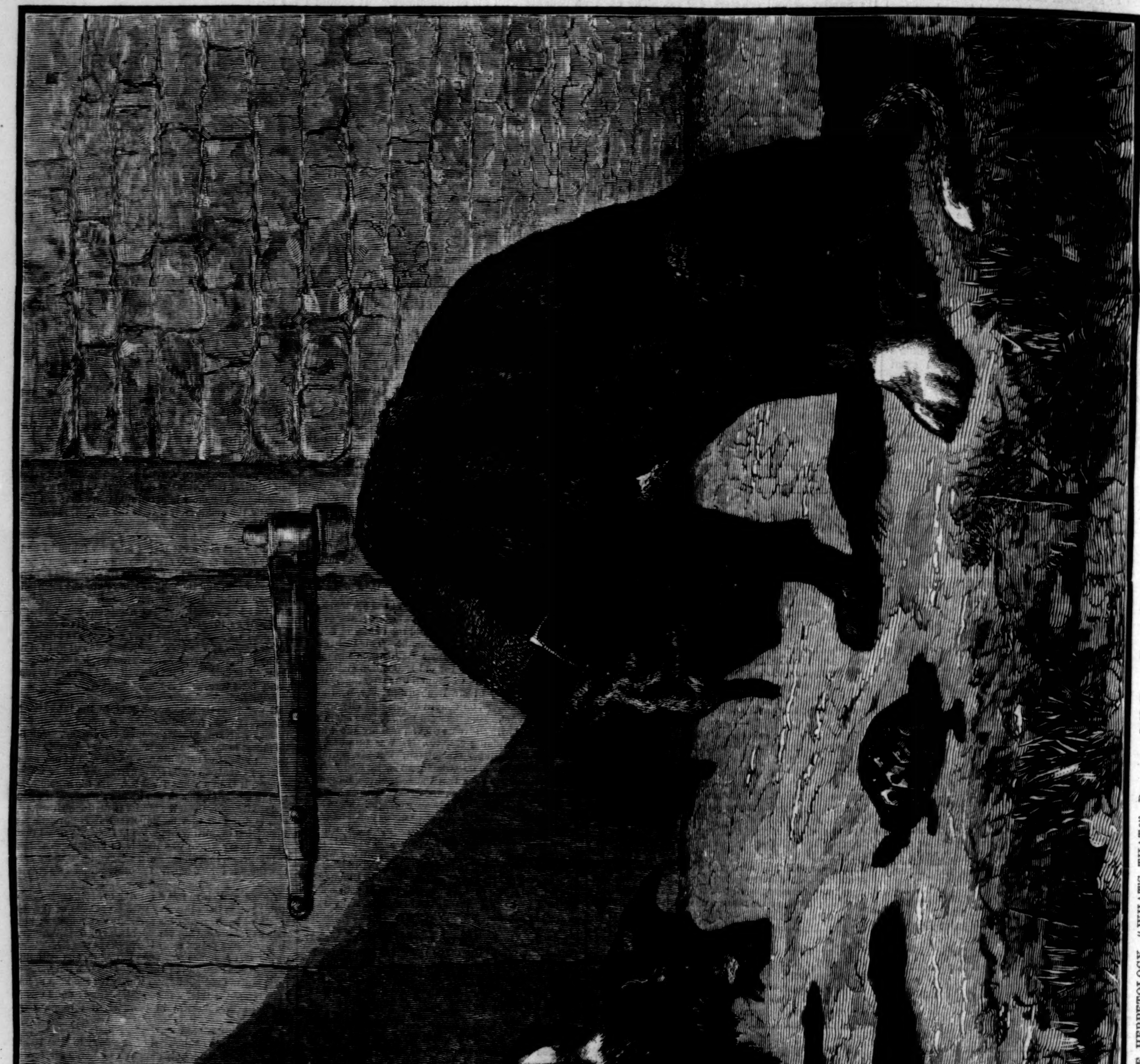
The boy meekly replied, "My name is not Charlie."

"It isn't Charlie? What is it, then?"

"I am Frank," said the boy.

"So you are," apologized the father. "I thought it was Charlie. I have so many I can hardly tell one boy from another."

The puzzled papa received the desired information, and then took "Frank" home, probably to take account of stock.



STUDENTS OF HERPETOLOGY.—"WHAT'S THAT?"—Drawn by J. N. Hess.—[See Page 293.]

STUDENTS OF HERPETOLOGY.

The amiable author of a pleasant book, published by Harper & Brothers, under the title of *Man and Beast Here and Hereafter*, asserts his belief that animals have souls and reasoning faculties, and adduces many striking facts in illustration and defense of this doctrine. His book was naturally assailed with ridicule from some quarters. One critic sarcastically remarked that he "would never condescend to share immortality with a cheese-mite," to which the author retorted that it was not likely he would be consulted on the subject, and that as he did condescend to share mortality with a good many cheese-mites, there would be no great harm in extending his condescension a step further. It must be confessed that the idea of immortality for some kinds of creatures has its unpleasant side, but we may contemplate with complacency the idea of sharing with the superior animals the immortality to which man looks forward. There would be no objection, for instance, to celestial dogs or horses; indeed, one would fancy that a world without these faithful friends and servants of man might seem imperfect. In his *Analogy of Religion*, Bishop Butler refers to the "latent powers and capacities" of the lower animals, and sees no reason why they should not be developed in a future life.

This is a problem which will probably never be settled in this world, but there can hardly be a question that the moral and reasoning powers of the lower animals have been generally underrated. The author of *Man and Beast* shows quite conclusively that they share with man the attributes of reason, language, memory, a sense of moral responsibility, good and evil qualities, and capacity for education and development. To enforce his arguments he cites several hundred well-authenticated anecdotes of animals, in many of which the exercise of reasoning powers is plainly distinguishable from the instinct with which alone they are generally credited. The most remarkable instances are, of course, drawn from the higher orders of "the brute creation," as dogs, horses, and elephants; but the reasoning power is apparent also in animals generally accounted dull and stupid. It appears to be most highly developed in dogs and elephants; and if men only possessed the power ascribed to Solomon of understanding brute speech, they would doubtless be found as reasonable in conversation as they are in conduct.

The canine students of herpetology portrayed by Mr. Hess in his admirable picture on the opposite page are evidently deeply engaged in the investigation of the curious reptile crawling on the ground before them. The sagacious mastiff has the air of a profound philosopher who will not make up his mind on light or frivolous grounds, while the terrier is perhaps inclined to jump at conclusions on a more superficial investigation. All three seem to entertain a certain respect for the strange intruder, and are not disposed to be familiar until they know more about his proclivities.

"THE PATH I MIGHT HAVE GONE."

The moral of this picture is obvious. The poor fellow who stands in the shadow watching with a regretful look the two young people entering the church door is one who has fallen a victim to that terrible vice, intemperance, which every year drags so many young men into the "slough of despond." The title given by the artist to his picture may imply that he was in happier days the friend and perhaps the lover of the lady who, unconscious of his presence, is entering the church at the side of another. What visions of "what might have been" flash across his mind as he looks on, what vain regrets, what half-formed resolutions of reform! It is not the least among the many curses of intemperance that the unhappy victim of this degrading vice, although conscious of the depth of misery to which he is descending, rarely retains sufficient strength of will to enable him to combat a passion he detests and loathes.

In connection with this effective pictorial temperance lecture we may mention the resolution recently introduced in the New York Assembly by the Hon. Erastus Brooks, instructing the Committee on Cities to examine and report upon the expediency of substituting in the city of New York what is known as "the Moffett law of Vir-

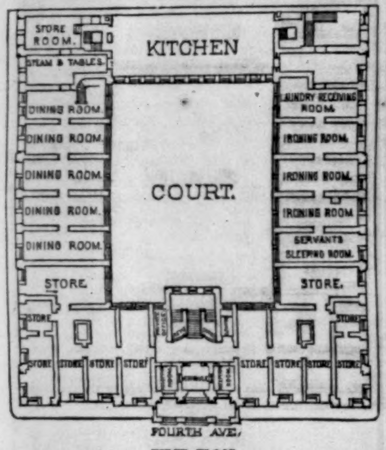
"THE PATH I MIGHT HAVE GONE."—[Drawn by E. A. Abbey from a Sketch by R. T. Sperry.]

ginia" for the New York law of 1857, and all other laws regulating the sale of liquors. This law imposes a tax of two and a half cents upon each alcoholic drink, and half a cent upon each glass of ale, beer, or porter sold in the bar-rooms of New York. The money expended for liquor in the hotels, saloons, and retail shops amounts to $60,000,000. This enormous traffic should be made to yield an income to the city; and Mr. Brooks thinks that besides the financial relief it would afford our tax-burdened citizens, it would reduce the list of criminal offenses by lessening the number of places where liquor is sold.

THE WOMEN'S HOTEL.

As an expression of practical benevolence there are few enterprises that can compare with that of the Women's Hotel, designed some twelve years ago by the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, and now finally completed under the direction of the executors of his will. Situated upon Fourth Avenue, one of the main thoroughfares of our city, and covering half the area of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, the great building, magnificent in the simplicity of its architecture, looks to be what it is, a mammoth hotel, built upon the most attractive plan, and not in any sense an eleemosynary institution. There is a certain resemblance between all the large buildings that owe their existence to Mr. Stewart. The two great stores on Broadway and his own elegant residence on Thirty-fourth Street are all what a brilliant Western journalist calls "great pale palatial structures, so coldly solid by day and so ethereally picturesque when illuminated by night." The exterior of the Women's Hotel is of a warm gray color.

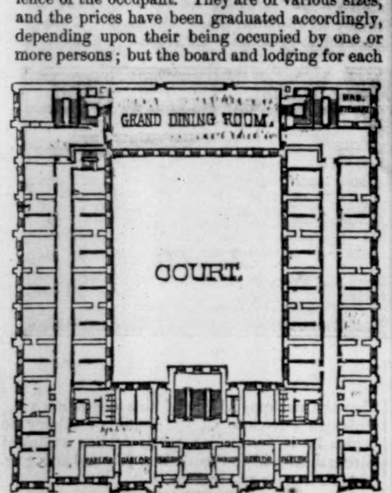
Certainly there is not about the outside of the new hotel any novel architectural feature that demands special description; its remarkable points are its vast size, the beauty of its interior decorations, and its marvellous adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. The building, viewed from the street, appears in shape a gigantic cube; it is a little less than 200 feet square, and eight stories in height. The usual device for securing light has been employed, and the inner rooms front upon a square court, in the



FIRST FLOOR.

centre of which a fountain plays, and where a rare collection of plants lends attraction to the scene. No expense has been spared to make the building substantial in every particular and entirely fire-proof. Only such wood-work as could not be dispensed with is employed, and, as a further precaution, immense tanks are arranged just under the roof, between which and the different floors of the building there is a system of pipes, so that a supply of water can be had at any moment.

Of the interior arrangements it is safe to say that they include every ingenious device ever invented for ameliorating the woes of domestic life. The sleeping-rooms, over 500 in number, are furnished uniform in quality and equally well ventilated, and adapted to the comfort and convenience of the occupant. They are of various sizes, and the prices have been graduated accordingly, depending upon their being occupied by one or more persons; but the board and lodging for each

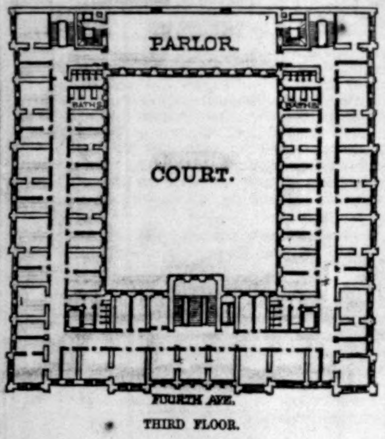


SECOND FLOOR.

person will be at the rate of six dollars per week. An inmate occupying a small room will be charged one dollar per week extra, and from three to five dollars extra for the same privilege in the larger rooms. The size of the larger sleeping rooms is fifteen feet by sixteen, and they, as also the smaller ones, contain every possible convenience in the way of water, gas, and closets. The four principal pieces of furniture, the bedstead, bureau, centre table, and wash-stand, are of black-walnut and the last is provided with the usual marble top. Uniformity in design has, however, been avoided, so that there is not that appearance of sameness so discouraging to those accustomed to the individuality of a home. The arrangement, however, is the same in the fifth, sixth, and seventh stories. The colors selected for the decorations of the rooms are delicate and harmonious, so much so, indeed, as to satisfy the most fastidious taste. The French gray, which of late has found so much favor with experts in the furnishing art, predominates every where. Eight reception-rooms are provided for visitors; but the dining-rooms, parlor, and library will be exclusively for the use of the boarders. In the latter apartment there is a collection of carefully chosen literary works, numbering over 2500 volumes. Here opportunity is given to the guests of the hotel to enjoy the works of the best authors, and writing materials are furnished at all times. The books must not, however, be taken from the room, but in all cases be returned to the librarian after having been used.

An important feature in all establishments of this kind is the dining-room; for the place where meals are to be served to a large number of people must of necessity be well ordered and attractive, else the ceremony of eating becomes an odious task. The grand dining-room of the Women's Hotel is spacious in the extreme, measuring ninety-two feet in length by thirty-two feet in width, while mirrors placed at either end give the usual effect of interminable distance. The flooring is of white Italian marble, and all the intricate paraphernalia of the table shows that most excellent taste has been used in its selection. In addition to the main room there is a series of small dining-rooms, which will probably prove more attractive to the permanent guests than the large apartment. The hours for meals are as follows: breakfast, from 6.30 to 9 o'clock; lunch, from 12 to 2 o'clock; dinner, from 5 to 8 o'clock. A lunch will be furnished at breakfast to each boarder who can not attend lunch at the hotel. The prices for these meals to invited guests of the inmates will be: breakfast, thirty-five cents; lunch, twenty-five cents; dinner fifty cents. Nowhere else in the city could different varieties of food, well cooked and properly served, be obtained at such low rates.

Another feature of the new hotel is the care displayed in the arrangement of all matters pertaining to the culinary department. The kitchen, which is of the same dimensions as the main dining-room, is fitted up in a manner that ought to make badly cooked meals an impossibility. No utensil that was invented by the inspired brain of a *cordon bleu* is wanting, and when Professor Edward Schelcher and his staff are fairly at work, it is safe to prophesy that the guests at the hotel will be regaled in a manner that will add fresh

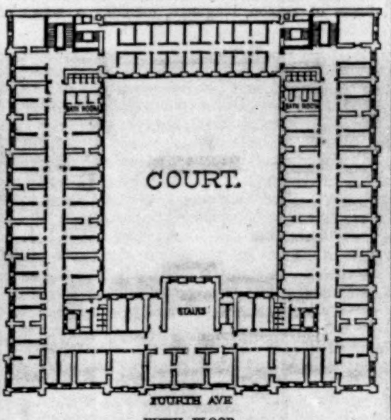


THIRD FLOOR.

laurels to the wreath of this famous *chef de cuisine*. Already he is well known to that part of the fashionable world which spends a portion of the summers at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga. The only disadvantage is that ladies not being so fastidious about their food as gentlemen, there is less pleasure to be derived from preparing marvels of culinary art for their enjoyment.

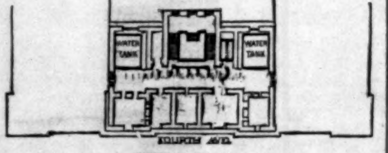
Not the least interesting portion of the building is the cellar. Here are located the ovens which cook daily the vast supplies of bread, cakes, and pies that will be needed for the establishment. It is estimated that the amount of food required to supply the hotel when in full running order will not be less than 1500 pounds of meat daily, besides 300 pounds of poultry, and 200 of fish, not to mention vegetables and other necessary articles. In refreshing contrast to the ovens come the ice-cream freezers, which are also located in this floor of the building. These are driven by a steam-engine which performs no other duty than that of assisting at the manufacture of this delicacy. The laundry, again, is a feature of interest, containing, as it does, three machines, each supposed to be capable of supplying 500 persons weekly with clean linen. Not far from the laundry are ten large Harrison boilers, which not only drive the twelve engines at work in the establishment, but also supply heat to all the halls and rooms. These boilers and all the steam-pipes and heaters throughout the building are protected by H. W. Johns's double air-chamber covering. Again, there is the "Maxim" gas machine, constructed almost entirely of brass, and performing the by no means slight service of furnishing light for some 3000 burners. This apparatus is placed under the street, and is so unpretentious as almost to be overlooked among the greater objects that surround it.

With a few exceptions the rules and regulations of the new hotel are of the most reasonable kind. Being designed for the benefit of working-women, none others are allowed to become permanent guests. There is, however, an arrangement by which ladies visiting the city for business purposes are accommodated as transient boarders. The price to be paid for one day's entertainment is $2 for a single room, larger apartments being extra. No guests of this class will



FIFTH FLOOR.

be received, however, without previous notice to the manager of the time of arrival, and the rooms required must be engaged in advance. All applications for board by those desiring to become permanent inmates of the hotel must be made in writing; and the management requires a certificate or satisfactory references as to character from the employer of the applicant or other persons of standing. It is claimed in the circular issued that no restrictions are placed upon any boarder in the Women's Hotel, but it certainly appears that the following regulations are somewhat arbitrary in character: No sewing-machines nor



EIGHTH FLOOR.

any working apparatus or extra furniture will be allowed in the rooms. Visitors will not be allowed in the private rooms or parlors of the hotel, except by express permission of the manager. The hotel will be closed at 11.30 o'clock P.M., at which hour the gas in the rooms must be turned off. Extra gas will be charged for. No pet animals of any kind will be allowed in the hotel.

Yet as an offset to some few rules savoring of constraint such as these, there are a great number of conveniences and luxuries placed within the reach of women who particularly need them. Many of the working-women of our city are not by any means to the manner born, but belong to the class known as "people in reduced circumstances." To these the new hotel will offer a home similar, perhaps, to the ones they formerly enjoyed, where pleasant surroundings and properly cooked food will be a part of their daily life, and enable them better to endure the hours that must be spent in confinement over what may be distasteful labor.

The following extensive bill of fare, arranged for April 3, the day set for the formal opening of the hotel, for the reception of guests, will show the kind of meals which it is proposed to furnish:

BREAKFAST.

Coffee; chocolate; English breakfast, green, and Oolong tea.

Fish.—Fried smelts; fried scollops; fried soft clams; fried perch; broiled salt mackerel; picked cod-fish with cream; cod-fish balls; smoked herring; smoked salmon.

Broiled.—Beefsteak; pork chops; kidney; veal chops; mutton chops; smoked bacon; ham; veal cutlets; calf's liver.

Fried.—Country sausages; veal cutlets, plain or breaded; beefsteak and onions; English breakfast bacon; corned beef hash; hominy; frizzled beef with cream or eggs.

Stewed.—Chicken; beef kidneys; oysters.

Eggs—Fried, boiled, scrambled, shirred; omelettes.

Potatoes—Boiled, fried, baked, stewed.

Cold.—Chicken; corned beef; ham; beef tongue; roast beef; head-cheese.

Miscellaneous.—Corn bread; buttered toast; dry toast; milk toast; Boston brown bread; wheat rolls; Graham rolls; corn cakes; wheat cakes; buckwheat cakes; wheat bread; cracked wheat; oatmeal; small hominy.

LUNCH.

Consommé.

Cold Meat.—Roast beef; roast chicken; boiled beef tongue; boiled corned beef; boiled ham.

Salads, etc.—Chicken salad; lobster salad; potato; lettuce; tomato.

Miscellaneous.—Plain bread; crackers; Graham bread; tarts; cheese.

Assorted cake; fruit; tea and coffee.

DINNER.

Soup.—Chicken with okra; spring vegetable.

Fish.—Boiled cod-fish, oyster sauce.

Boiled.—Turkey; jowl and spinach; corned beef with cabbage; beef tongue; mutton with turnips.

Cold Dishes.—Ham; pressed corned beef; lobster salad; beef tongue; roast beef.

Entrées.—Currie of chicken, Indian style; paupiettes of fillet of beef, à la Jardinière; calf's head, sauce piquante; macaroni à la Milanaise; apple fritters, rum sauce.

Roast.—Lamb, mint sauce; turkey, cranberry sauce; stuffed chicken; ribs of beef.

Vegetables.—Boiled potatoes; mashed potatoes; corn; Lima beans; stewed tomatoes; cabbage; mashed turnips; sweet-potatoes; Boston squash; boiled onions; boiled rice; oyster-plant.

Relishes.—Lettuce; pickled beets; chow-chow; cranberry sauce; olives.

Pastry.—Indian pudding, hard and brandy sauce; peach pie; cream pie; apple meringue; cream puffs; princess cake; mixed cakes.

Apples; coffee; oranges; vanilla ice-cream.

The prices for accommodation at the hotel being what they are, it would, of course, be folly for any one to claim that it partakes in any manner of the nature of a charity. On the other hand, the benevolent purpose of its designer is just as clearly apparent. Nowhere else in New York, or, for that matter, in any city of the world, would such a sum as six dollars a week command such accommodations as are offered here. Every room is furnished in a manner not only comfortable but luxurious, staircases are rendered harmless by the introduction of elevators, hot and cold water may be had in every apartment, and the attendance is precisely the same as that at an ordinary hotel. High ceilings and lofty corridors supply an abundant circulation of fresh air, elegant reception-rooms await the use of the boarders, the building is heated throughout, and the luxuries of a well-appointed table are at the command of every inmate. Certainly there could not be designed a better expression of pure philanthropy combined with a desire to cultivate all that is best in humanity by preserving its self-respect and independence.

It may not be generally known that the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. have in the last four or five years added to their extensive business that of furnishing hotels, complete with every requisite; and among the numerous establishments they have fitted up may be mentioned the Rossmore, Grand Central, St. James, Delmonico's, and Metropolitan hotels, in this city; the Windsor, Grand Union, and St. James, Saratoga; Lafayette, Philadelphia; Egmont Hotel, Fernandina, Florida; Princeton Hotel and College, New Jersey, etc. They manufacture in their own factories, under their own immediate supervision, from original designs, and supply every article that is needed for use or embellishment. The Women's Hotel speaks well for the efficiency of this branch of the business, every article of furniture in the building being made from original designs, selected in this instance by Judge Hilton, whose taste is displayed throughout the whole building. He personally directed the entire furnishing. No expense has been spared to make this hotel in all respects a model establishment of its kind. It is certainly creditable to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. that the hotel has been so perfectly equipped almost entirely from their own establishment, under the supervision of Judge Hilton, aided by the superintendent of the upholstery department.

The silver-ware for the hotel was furnished by the Meriden Britannia Company, whose factories at West Meriden, Connecticut, are among the most extensive establishments of the kind in this country. The entire outfit for the Women's Hotel consists of over 6000 pieces of silver-plated ware, of elegant design and the best quality.

We must acknowledge our indebtedness to Judge Hilton for the courtesies and facilities extended to Mr. Theo. R. Davis, whose sketches accompany this article. Every opportunity was afforded him in the prosecution of his work, and all the information necessary to the complete illustration of the building was freely given.

The Women's Hotel is worthy of the remarkable man who conceived the plan, and whose millions have been employed in its execution. Mr. Stewart's benevolence never found a better outlet than when he designed an institution for the benefit of the better class of working-women of New York city. They are a class with which he had much acquaintance in the practical workings of his great mercantile enterprises, and there could be no better expression of his interest in and sympathy with them than the magnificent structure now standing completed upon Murray Hill.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Two rivers of great commercial importance flow down from the mountains of Thibet into the Sea of Aral, and bound the territory of the Usbek Tartars. To the north the Jaxartes long formed the apparent limit of the Russian rule; the Oxus at the south separates the Usbeks from Afghanistan. Should war break out between England and Russia, it is in this wild and almost unknown country that the conflict of the two races will probably take place, and once more, as in the days of Alexander, the possession of India, and perhaps the supremacy of Asia, may be the prizes of the conqueror. For forty years the two rival powers have been slowly approaching each other. In 1839-40 the Russians had scarcely penetrated beyond the line drawn from Orenburg to Siberia. Since that time they have subdued the Caucasus, covered the Caspian with their powerful fleets, carried their steamers overland to the Sea of Aral, and possessed themselves of the mouth of the Oxus. Their forts extend on both sides of the Jaxartes, and the country between the two rivers is almost enveloped by the Russian arms. The conquest of Khiva completes their control of the Oxus. Meantime, the English have extended their empire beyond the Indus, have subdued the region of the Five Rivers (Punjab) as far as Peshawer, and seem ready to resume their control of the rich valley of the Cashmere.

Wild and half-savage races occupy this central country, sometimes a burning desert, at times rich with the elements of cultivation; the Turcomans at the foot of the Caspian still prey upon the feeble Persians, make slaves of the wandering merchants and travellers, and visit with horrible penalties the prisoner who is unable to pay a ransom. Their tents are filled with Persian captives, and the slave-trade in all its horrors afflicts the lands of Central Asia. In the vast desert between China and the Caspian Sea wander the countless hordes of the Kirghiz—a savage race that still scorn the inhabitants of cities, drive their flocks from place to place, live upon flesh and milk, and search in the intense heat of summer or the deep snows of winter for their daily food. Bokhara and Khokand, rival cities inhabited by

Mohammedans, the seats of tyranny, slavery, and every form of human misery, await the approach of civilization. But no country has been so closely concealed from the knowledge of Europeans as this whole upland of Central Asia, reaching from Cabul to Orenburg; the barbarity of its people has effectually guarded it from the inspection of the curious, or at least no traveller who visited the fatal scenes of Herat, Bokhara, and Khokand for many years lived to return. STODDART and CONOLLY, who reached Bokhara in 1841, both perished miserably; EDWARD CONOLLY, another explorer, was shot from the walls of an obscure fort; LORD, FORBES, PATTERSON, and various others were butchered in this land of murder. Nowhere has the foreigner been so rigidly excluded unless he were a Moslem; the Christian and even the heretical Persian have lived in these regions of bigotry and barbarism chiefly as slaves. Yet the steady advance of the Russian conquests, the fall of Khiva, and the neighborhood of Khokand, have at last thrown new light upon the scene of the probable origin of the European races.

From the sides of the mountains that surround the wide table-land of Central Asia an unrivalled view is said to open of the whole broad expanse, raised above India and China, broken into deep ravines, covered with deserts, and so hardly treated by nature that it is only where its great rivers rush through their broad valleys that crops can be gathered or the fruits of the earth be assured. Of these valleys some are of extraordinary beauty. Cashmere, glittering with streamlets, covered with verdure, and inclosed by its almost inaccessible mountains, is one; and far away on the opposite side of the plateau rich fields, tall poplars, and meadows green as spring surround the mosques and gardens of Khiva. The city, it is said, rings with the songs of nightingales. But in general throughout this lofty country the forces of nature contend with each other in unequal contest, and perpetual deserts almost overpower the fertilizing influence of the mountain streams. From its hills the Indus, the Ganges, the Oxus, the Jaxartes, take their rise not far from each other. In the Bhuddist legend they are described as issuing from a single lake; and tradition points far away in unknown periods to the existence of a great and populous empire among these plateaus, and of the rise of a cultivated race, whence the modern Persians claim an honorable descent. Here, too, philology comes to the aid of history, and the unity of language, which binds together nearly all the European nations, points to Central Asia as the common source to which Celt and Saxon, Latin and Greek, German and Sclav, may trace their origin. Somewhere not far from the sources of the Indus, the Ganges, and the Oxus began that emigration of races which, passing along the borders of the Caspian Sea, peopled all Europe to the shores of the Atlantic and the peninsulas and islands of the Mediterranean. If England and Russia meet in deadly conflict amidst the wild scenes of Central Asia, they will desecrate with needless slaughter the land whence their common ancestors set out as brethren to civilize and explore the unknown West.

Every where throughout these savage regions are shown traces of a still more recent civilization. The Oxus, so long forgotten by the moderns, was renowned in the narratives of ARRIAN and the exploits of ALEXANDER. The country abounds in remains of Greek art and industry. The walls, built by ALEXANDER, the tombs, fallen cities, unknown ruins, might reward the ardor of another SCHLIEMANN; and in his wonderful march from the Mediterranean to the Punjab—an exploit that no modern commander has yet ventured to emulate—the cruel conqueror, urged on by his love of knowledge and of glory, crossed the Oxus, subdued Central Asia, passed the Himalayas, and pointed out the path to the later invaders of India. A Greek kingdom long existed on the banks of the Oxus, and the Bactrian rulers still labored to hold in subjection the immense plains and the swarming nations beyond the mountains. Later, Central Asia, under its Tartar rulers, became the scourge and the master of the East. Its capital, Samarcand, was built upon the blood and tears of the human race. War was never seen in its most horrible reality so sternly as in the savage rule of GHENGIS and TIMOUR. And the civilized races of Europe, one would fancy, would shrink in horror from the indulgence of those savage passions that even history shudders to depict.

Any change of government that would introduce civilization, humanity, and good order into lands scourged by the raids of the Turcoman slave-traders and the fierce invasions of Afghans and Kirghiz is desirable, and either the Russians or the English would prove useful rulers over these savage wastes. The Persian prisoners would be set free, the land tilled in security, and knowledge slowly but certainly advanced. Wherever Russia has made its way, in the midst of its sometimes perhaps needless severity, it has introduced schools, railways, agriculture, and the arts, and one cause of complaint of the English in India has been that the Russian traders are already underselling their own with cheap calicoes and wares among the simple Usbeks, and are planning the establishment of manufactories on the shores of the Caspian. It is quite possible that in the future all this central region, perhaps all Persia and its neighborhood, must fall under European control, and a European Congress might well be formed to discuss the Oriental question, and determine the best mode of governing the East. At present it wants every thing that can make life desirable; and it is not likely that the recent travels of Messrs. BURNABY*, MARSH, SCHUYLER, or M'GAHAN will tend to make the journey to Khiva a desirable one. The nightingales that sing in its groves and the storks of Bokhara are the only living things whose lives are secure in the general reign of murder; the roads are beset by robbers; the streams are without bridges, and sometimes impassable; religious bigotry stimulates the most horrible internal feuds. The princes of Afghanistan are selfish tyrants; the kings of Persia have usually been the worst foes of their people, the spoilers of their country.

The Russians have always steadily denied, in all their progress toward the south, that they had any desire to interfere with the British rule in India. Even Mr. DISRAELI admitted, in the earlier stage of the present dispute, that he believed in their professions, and saw no reason why the interests of the two nations should clash in so wide a continent. But there has always existed a violent faction at St. Petersburg eager to attempt the passes of the Himalayas and avenge in India the fall of Sevastopol; and the English have never wanted military advisers who urged them to defend India by advancing its frontier by the seizure of Herat and a league with Cabul. At last the war party in each nation seems nearly to have attained its aim. It may not be long before the Russian forces are streaming over the Caspian to assail the gates of the Himalayas; before the English issue in mad torrents from their narrow passes to overrun the wild plains of Central Asia. Before such a useless contest civilization may well stand affrighted. It would be the end of progress for many a year. The wild Turcoman would see his own evil practices repeated in the mutual slaughter of Christian and educated races on his desolate plains, the Kirghiz and the Usbek would plunder the Russian and the English dead, and the inquisitive Chinese look down with wonder from the heights of Cashgar upon the madness of civilized men. The Asiatic would pity and scorn the brutality of the West. Yet it is not improbable that the humanity of Russia and the intelligence of England may finally avert the catastrophe, that the Congress of Nations will enforce forbearance, and all Europe unite to restrain the tide of rising barbarism; and over such a decision America and Asia will have reason to rejoice.

EUGENE LAWRENCE.

* Captain BURNABY, in his interesting *Ride to Khiva*, describes the winter scenery of the country with animation, but was stopped at Khiva by orders from England. VÁMBÉRY reached Bokhara in disguise. MARSH, like BURNABY, was turned back.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

SOME important inferences may be derived from the experiments of Dr. NICHOLS, of Malvern, England, in reference to the quantity of food per diem which will best sustain health. Starting with an excellent constitution and a freedom from any excesses, he subjected himself to the influence of definite quantities and qualities of food for several weeks in succession, carefully noting the indications and symptoms at the end of each week. The first week he consumed an average of eight and three-quarter ounces per day of rye meal, milk, fruit, and vegetables. The second week he took an average of nine and five-sevenths ounces per day, and by omitting the milk he found his health to be perfect, and his general condition satisfactory. During the third week he brought down his allowance to seven and one-seventh ounces of food per day, and in the fourth week to eight ounces.

As a generalization he concluded that, so far as his condition was concerned, eight ounces was the proper minimum and twelve ounces the maximum of food per day, and that any considerable addition to this amount threw so much labor upon the digestive and other apparatus as to materially tend to produce disease.

Having continued the experiment on this basis to date, he found his health to be absolutely perfect, and his strength and power to work increasing in a decided ratio, his weight remaining at about 170 pounds.

The *Monthly Weather Review* of the United States Signal Office for February gives as the most prominent features the continued high temperatures of the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri valleys; the general diminution of rain east of the Rocky Mountains, and its excess on the Pacific coast; the remarkable wind velocity of 150 miles per hour at Mount Washington; the severe thunder storms of the 20th; and the forwardness of vegetation in the Western States.

The third volume of the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis has just been completed by the publication of the fourth number, which includes some valuable contributions; and chief among these is a paper by Professor RILEY on certain forms of insects, and one by Dr. ENGELMANN on the American junipers and firs.

In the death of Professor ELIAS M. FRIES, of the University of Upsala, botanical science loses one of its most valued specialists, and one who during a long and busy life, closing on the 8th of February, at the age of eighty-four, has rendered inestimable service to science. His labors had especial relation to the fungi and lichens.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives for the appointment of a commission, to consist of three persons skilled in the sciences pertaining to cotton culture, for the purpose of inquiring into the origin, habits, and best mode of destroying the cotton army-worm. The results of these inquiries are to be reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture, the sum of $10,000 being appropriated to that department for the purpose in question.

The Fish Commissioners of Iowa have lately published their second biennial report, for the years 1875–76 and 1876–77. This gives an account of the successful experiments made in improving the fisheries in different rivers of the State by transferring young fish from the sloughs along the Mississippi to running waters, thus preventing their destruction by millions.

The Peabody Academy of Science is first this year to announce a summer school of biology, to be conducted, as heretofore, at Salem, during the six weeks from the 5th of July. Of the various schools projected since the establishment of that at Penikese by Professor AGASSIZ, the original of many followings, that of the Peabody Academy is the only one that has been maintained for several years in succession, and with increasing efficiency. This is due largely to the residence at Salem or its vicinity of a body of specialists in natural science, and to the facilities of the locality for securing the necessary opportunities and material of research. Instruction will be given by Dr. A. S. PACKARD, assisted by Messrs. MINOT, EMERTON, and KINGSLEY.

Among the prizes lately decreed by the Academy of Sciences of Paris is one to Dr. TOPINARD for his treatise on anthropology, which has lately been republished in the United States. Among the conclusions reached, as given in this work, is that the capacity of the adult and normal cranium is three times as great in the least favored of the human race as in the most favored ape or monkey, and that the healthy man is distinguished from the brute by the brain and the development of the cerebral functions.

Two German societies for the exploration of Africa have united, and expect to receive an annual appropriation of $25,000 from the Reichstag, which will give them the necessary funds for their work.

Mr. JOSEPH BONOMI, a distinguished Egyptian explorer, died on the 3d of March, near London, at the age of eighty-two. As early as 1824 Mr. BONOMI commenced his Egyptian labors, and spent eight years in making examinations and drawings of monuments along the Nile. By adopting the dress and mode of living of the people, he was enabled to carry on his work without molestation.

Returning to England, he again visited Egypt with LEPSIUS in 1842, and assisted in the preparation of the material for the great work published under the auspices of the King of Prussia. He arranged the Egyptian collections of the British Museum, and for sixteen years has acted as curator in the Soane Museum.

Colonel MONTGOMERIE, whose death has recently been announced, entered the Indian Trigonometrical Survey Department in 1852, and among other important labors superintended the topographical survey of Kashmir and the Himalayas up to the Thibetan frontier, covering an expanse of about 70,000 square miles, which occupied him during nine years. He is, however, perhaps best known by what he accomplished in the trans-Himalayan region through the medium of intelligent Asiatics, who were trained by him in the use of the sextant, compass, and hypsometer, and were sent far and wide into the regions where no European would have been tolerated, 4500 miles of lines being surveyed in this manner that could have been reached in no other way.

The discovery of a new species of gorilla, from the Congo, as announced in the Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, is a matter of much interest. This is smaller than the older known species, from which it differs in living much more among trees. It has been named *Gorilla mayema*, after the negro chief of the village near to which it was killed.

Dr. BERNOUILLI, of Retaluleu, Guatemala, who has been a resident of that country for twenty years, and for the greater part of the time engaged in the study of its botany and natural history, has lately announced to the Smithsonian Institution his intention of returning to Europe by way of the United States. As soon as he can complete the investigation of his enormous collection, he intends to present a series of the specimens to the National Museum at Washington. He also proposes to enter into relations with the botanists of the United States with a view of securing a good series of its plants by exchange for some of his own duplicates.

Professor MARSH announces the existence of a species of fossil lizard vastly larger than any land animal, recent or fossil, hitherto described, making a new genus, which he calls *Atlantosaurus*. The femur is over eight feet long, its head measuring over eighteen inches in transverse diameter. Comparing this with the common American crocodile, the *Atlantosaurus* would be 150 feet long. Professor MARSH thinks it quite probable that the animal measured at least 100 feet in length. The specimens come from the upper jurassic of Colorado.

The report of the Chief of Engineers, as contained in the President's Message for the present Congress, embraces the annual report of Lieutenant WHEELER for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and gives a very interesting and satisfactory account of the work accomplished.

The prospectus of a work on the nests and eggs of birds of North America, to be prepared and edited by Mr. ERNEST INGERSOLL, has made its appearance, and if carried out according to the plan indicated, will be a very valuable contribution to American natural history. The size will be quarto, and the number of parts twenty-four, to be completed in two years.

The only systematic treatise hitherto undertaken on the subject is that of Dr. T. M. BREWER, published by the Smithsonian Institution, of which, however, only that portion relating to the rapacious birds and the swallows has yet made its appearance.

A very comprehensive and well-grounded system of scientific exploration has lately been initiated by the French Society of Exploring Colonies, lately organized in Paris. The object is to facilitate the emigration from France of colonies that shall be subsidiary to the mother country, and shall at the same time develop the natural resources of new regions of the globe, and bring to light their physical and biological peculiarities. The society itself consists of two divisions: one charged with the scientific, geographical, and exploratory department; the second devoted to the interests of agriculture, commerce, and industry, and both represented by the most eminent names in France.

The plan is to make a systematic selection for each colony of representatives of the various interests and industries, so that the progression may be uniform and thorough. The first experiment has already been made on the coast of Sumatra, and gives promise of entire success. Others are in contemplation.

CAT LORE.

THE willful destruction of a cat in Egypt is looked upon as a very serious offense even now; but in the good old days (for cats) at Bubastis the offense, even supposing it to have been accidental, was punished with prompt severity. The unfortunate offender, as in the case of a Roman soldier whose story is told by Diodorus, was taken prisoner, tried, condemned, and sentenced—to death. Puss had fine times of it in those early years of superstition and animal worship; but, unfortunately for her, other people formed very different notions concerning her character and occupations generally; for in the Middle Ages cats got the reputation of being the only animals that ill-famed old women could induce to live in their houses; consequently they naturally became associated with witchcraft and all that was diabolical and uncanny by the credulous people of those times. In the isle of Thanet a carving still exists on one of the *misereres* of the church which represents an ugly old woman sitting in a chair and holding a distaff in her hand, while two cats sit close to her, one of them, indeed, in the chair itself, looking as if it wished to spring on to her shoulder. It seems, however, that old women did not monopolize the cats even in those days, for it is known that in the thirteenth century one of the rules of the English convents was that the nuns should keep no other "beast" but a cat; hence we may infer that cats were looked upon more favorably by the religious orders than by the people generally.

The cat has been connected with many curious superstitions in various parts of the world. In some localities, for instance, it is believed that witches in the shape of cats are in the habit of roaming about the roofs of the houses during the month of February; hence they are promptly shot. In Germany, also, a similar notion prevails respecting black cats, in consequence of which they are never allowed to go near the cradles of young children, though it is not easy to understand why the young should be more exposed to danger from these supposititious witches than those more advanced in years. But numerous instances might be given of the incredible nonsense that has been believed, and is believed still in some places, about the diabolical attributes of the cat, especially a black one. In Sicily, where the cat is looked upon as sacred to St. Martha, there is a superstition that any one who willfully or accidentally kills a cat will be punished by the serious retribution of seven years' unhappiness. So if any credit is attached to this, the life of Puss in Sicily must be as secure from harm as in the palmy days of Egyptian cat worship. In Hungary there is a curious superstition that before a cat can become a good mouser it must be stolen. The familiar nurse story of "Whittington and his Cat," as well as the favorite children's fable of "Puss in Boots," can be traced some hundreds of years back.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

"CURIOUS thing about that statue of Washington," said old Smashpipes, in a musing sort of tone, as he sauntered past with Starlight—"curious thing: always shrinks when it rains, you know." "Don't say so!" said Starlight. "Fact!" muttered the old man; "every time it rains it becomes a mere statue-wet;" and the old man's left thumb went under Starlight's fifth rib with tremendous violence.

"What's your occupation, bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I am running for Congress, Sir," he replied.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine—it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

A man may not possess a castle in Spain, and yet have a Cochin China.

The growing custom of putting the choir at the pulpit end of the church has the very serious drawback that it prevents a man from turning around and looking up at the organ in a critical manner just before the contribution plate reaches his pew.

"I'm ashamed of the age in which we live," said a maiden of thirty-eight. "You may be ashamed of yours, but I'm not of mine," replied a nineteen-year-old companion. And it wasn't much of a nose that went up, either.

Now that the telephone makes it possible for sounds to be canned the same as beef, milk, lobsters, fruit, etc., missionary sermons can be bottled and sent to the South-sea Islands ready for the table, instead of the missionary himself.

He appeared to be almost gone. Rolling his eyes toward the partner of his bosom, he gasped: "Bury me 'neath the weeping-willow, and plant a single white rose above my head." "Oh, it's no use!" she snapped out. "Your nose would scorch the roots." He got well.

"During his ministry he made six hundred hearts beat as three hundred," is the way a Maine paper neatly puts it concerning a local pastor.

"Does your sister Annie ever say any thing about me, sissy?" asked an anxious lover of a little girl. "Yes," was the reply; "she said if you had rockers on your shoes they'd make a nice cradle for my doll."

When may a man be said to be a book?—When he is a tome.

What does a man see in the wild, wild waves?—Sea foams.

When is a young lady "very like a whale?"—When she's pouting.

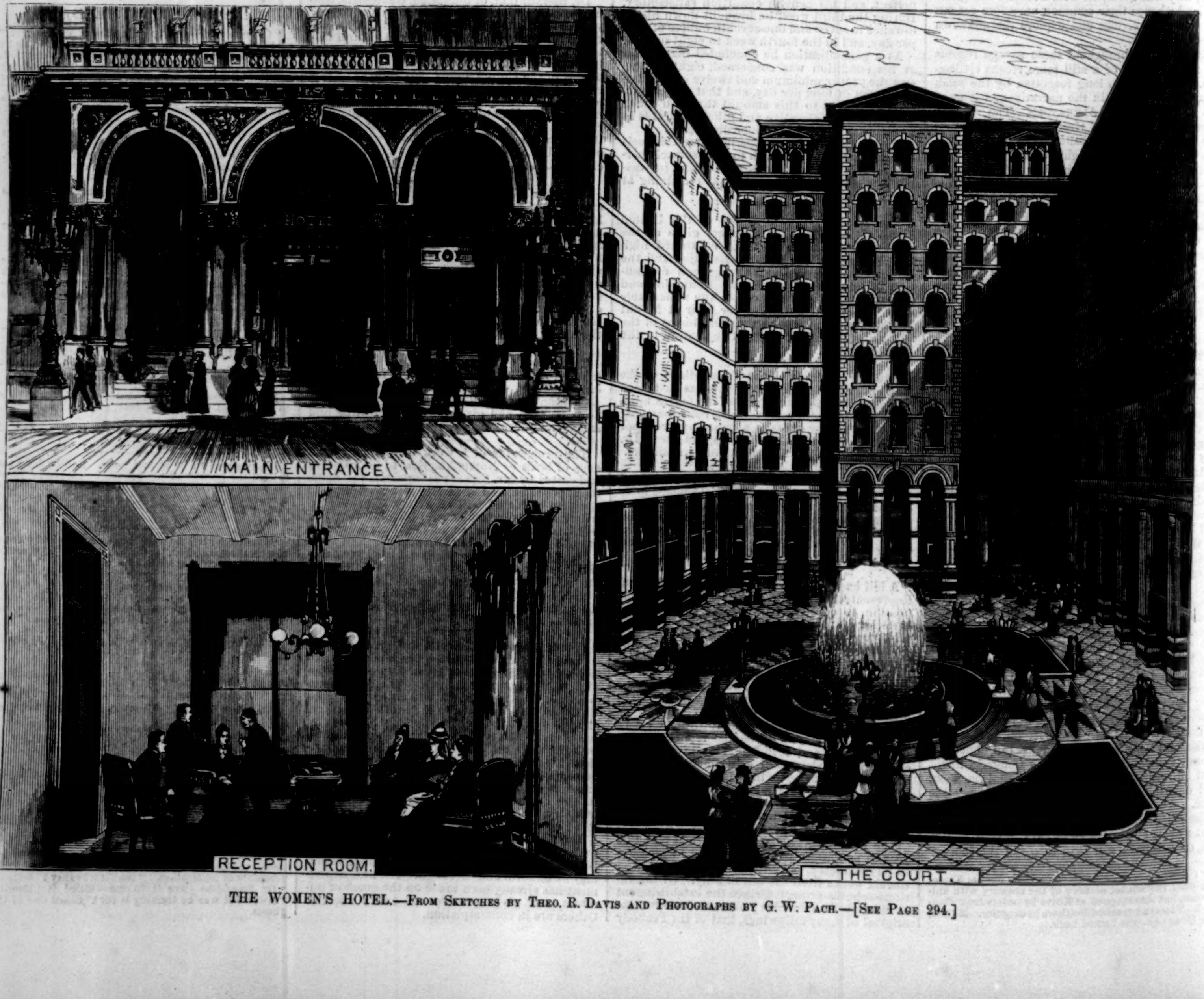
Some wag gets this off: "Purp-petual motion"—a dog's tail.

Time is money; of course it is, or how could you "spend an evening?"

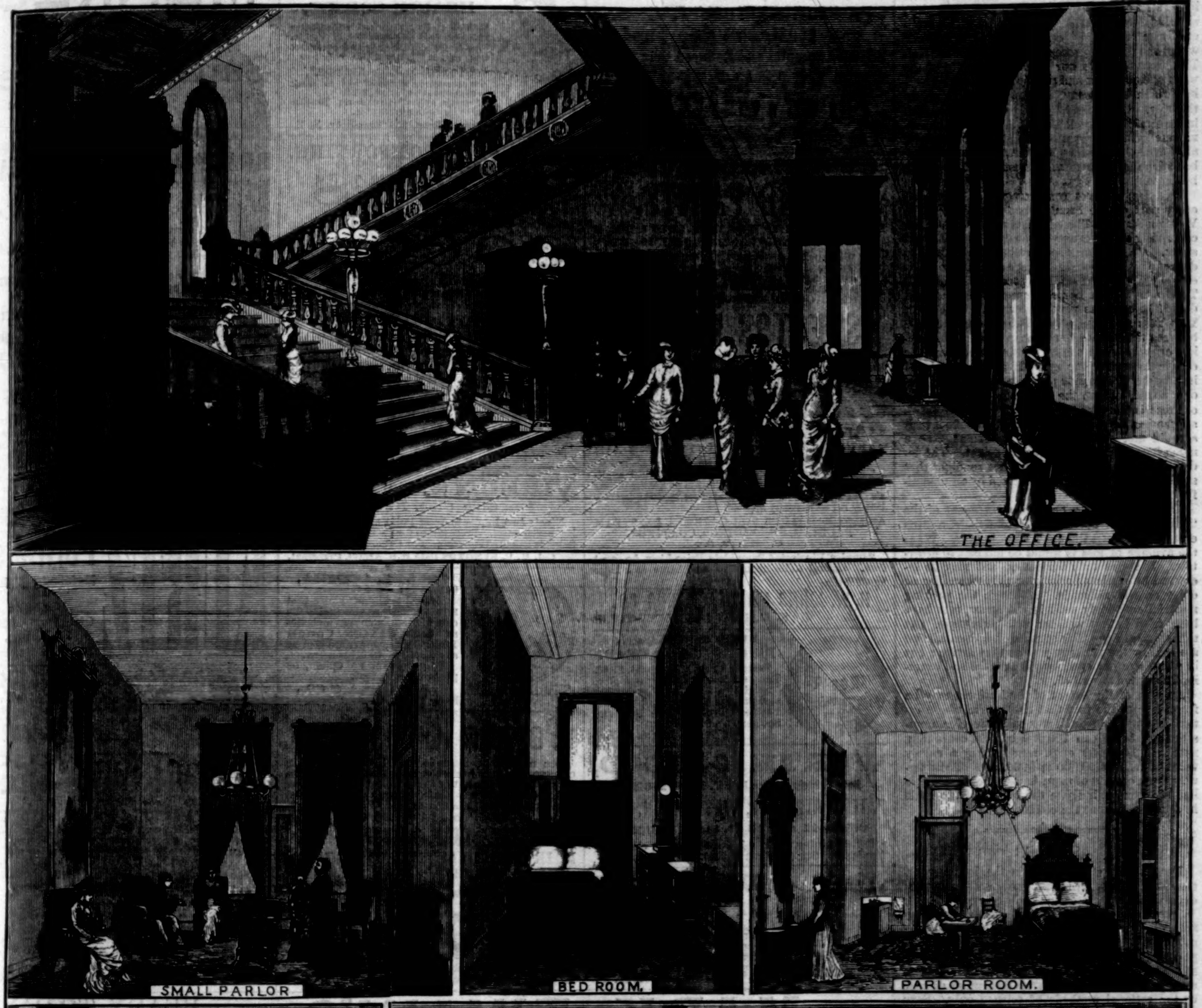
Two twin brothers are said to be so much alike that they frequently borrow money of each other without knowing it.

At dinner the host introduces to the favorable notice of the company a splendid truffled pheasant, amid murmurs of admiration. "Isn't it a beauty?" he says. "Dr. So-and-so gave it to me—killed it himself." "Aw, what was he treating it for?" asked one of the guests.

THE FOURTH AVENUE FRONT.



THE WOMEN'S HOTEL.—FROM SKETCHES BY THEO. R. DAVIS AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY G. W. PACH.—[SEE PAGE 294.]



THE WOMEN'S HOTEL.—From Sketches by Theo. R. Davis and Photographs by G. W. Pach.—[See Page 294.]

EGGS.

In a recent number of the *Weekly* we gave an illustrated account of artificial chicken-hatching, showing how our tables are supplied with "broilers" and "roasters" on a scale of magnitude which the natural process can not begin to rival. This week we give our readers a picture of the work of examining and packing eggs for the market, which has become an important industry in this city. Our illustration on page 288 was taken in the establishment of Messrs. S. S. Long & Brother, one of the largest of the kind in the world, and we are indebted to Mr. J. A. Kunkel, a member of the firm, for some interesting details of the business.

This firm receives consignments of eggs from every part of the country, but chiefly from the Western States. The eggs arrive in barrels, each containing about seventy dozen eggs packed in cut straw. On arriving, the barrels are removed to darkened rooms, where they are carefully inspected by men who are technically termed "candlers." Two men take a barrel, remove the head, and dump the contents very tenderly upon the floor. They then sit down with a lighted sperm candle between them, close to the heap of eggs, and rapidly examine each one by passing it between the candle flame and the eye. If good, it is placed in a basket on the side opposite the heap; if bad or cracked, laid on the floor. A day's work for one man is from ten to fifteen barrels. One year's apprenticeship at least is required to make a man a rapid and skillful candler, and some take a much longer time to become proficient. The indications of badness are sometimes so slight that spoiled eggs may fail to be detected by an unskillful candler.

The candlers keep an accurate account of the "loss" of each barrel, and make their returns every night when the day's work is over. What the average of loss is would be difficult to ascertain. It varies with the season, and may be increased by careless packing or rough handling or delay on the railroads. Although the packing material commonly used is cut straw, oats have been tried in hot weather with advantage. At this season of the year eggs are not candled, and are sold by the package just as they arrive; but in warm weather every egg is handled and examined as above described.

An idea of the extent of the business may be formed from the fact that the firm in whose establishment our sketch was taken receive annually from 80,000 to 100,000 barrels, containing nearly 100,000,000 eggs, representing a money value of from $850,000 to $900,000. These figures, from one out of many houses engaged in this line of business, indicate the extent of the trade in eggs throughout the country.

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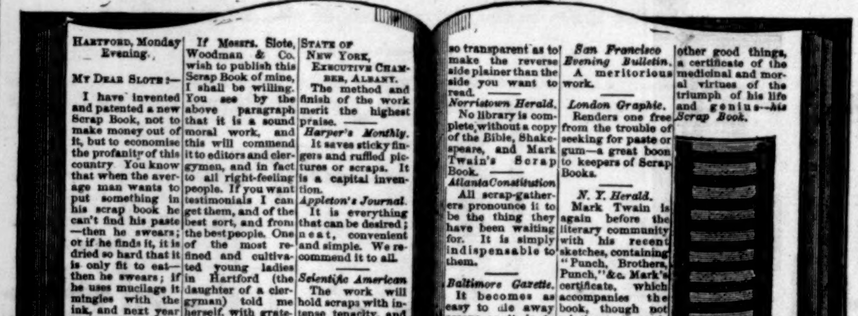

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UNDER THE SEA.

THE DREDGING AND SOUNDING ARRANGEMENTS ON BOARD THE "CHALLENGER."

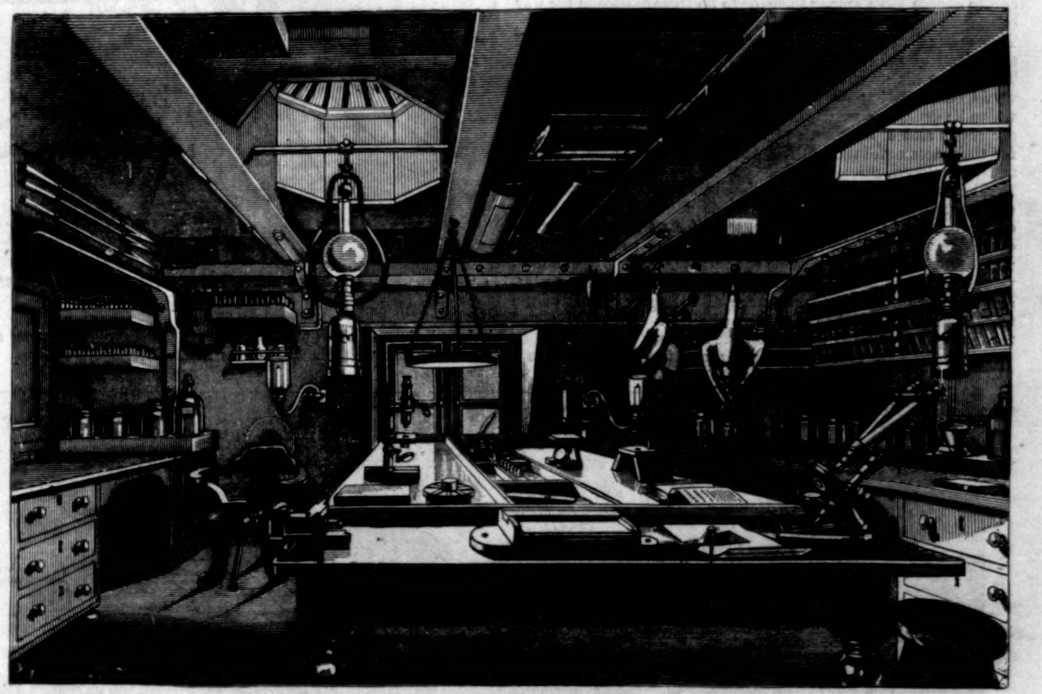
THE DREDGE.

THE *Atlantic* is the title of a new work about to be published by HARPER & BROTHERS, which, if its author could have stood face to face with SOLOMON when the great king uttered his mighty aphorism, "There is nothing new under the sun," would have entitled him to reply, "Ah! but there is under the sea." A fresh world, full of novelty and mystery, has been discovered at the bottom of this familiar ocean upon whose surface we have been accustomed to gaze under the impression that its attributes could be summed up in the poet's line, "A gray and melancholy waste."

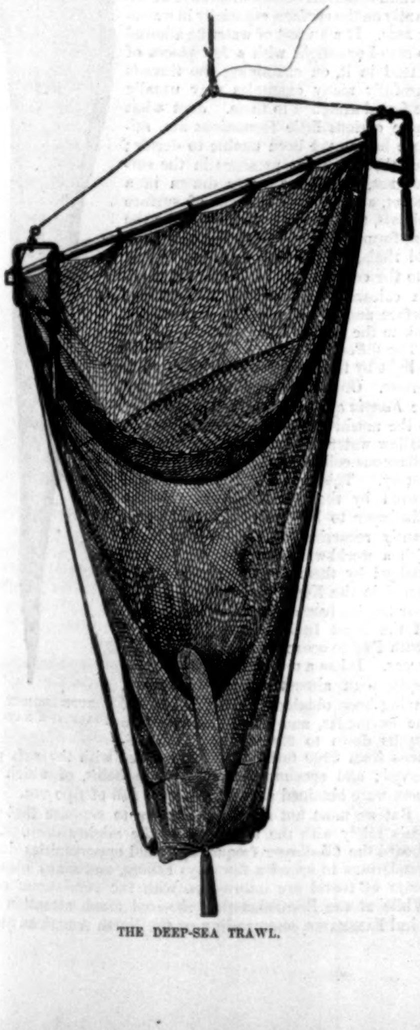
It is now some five years since the good ship *Challenger*, having in her keeping Sir C. WYVILLE THOMSON and his corps of scientific associates, set forth from the harbor of Portsmouth, England, with intent and purpose to bring to light, by dint of dredge and trawl, such information regarding the sea-bottom as might be wrested from the jealous guardianship of the waves. The voyage of the *Challenger* was a long one. She completed the circuit of the globe, and the manifold results of her expedition have led to the accumulation of a mass of curious facts relating to the mysterious regions under the sea. During the whole of the year 1873 she was occupied in investigating the depths of the Atlantic, and the early part of the year 1876 was spent in dealing with the same waters. The discoveries made in this ocean, the nature of its bed, the vegetable life and fauna to be found within its depths, form the subject-matter of the work whose title we have just quoted.

Before endeavoring to call the attention of our readers to any of these curious developments in a watery world hitherto unknown to us, it is only fair to say a few words in regard to the inception of the expedition, and in honor of the gentlemen at whose instance it was undertaken. It was the soundings made during the time when the project of laying the Atlantic cable was first agitated that awoke scientists to the fact that the very bed of the ocean, where the latter was deepest, held peculiar forms of animal and vegetable life adapted to the strange conditions that surrounded them. Up to that time the theory had been that no living thing could exist at more than a certain distance from land, and under a certain depth of water. Once this theory was disproved, however, naturalists were eager to investigate these newly discovered forms of life, and between 1868 and 1870 one or two insignificant expeditions were made for the purpose. These brought to light certain new and curious facts, but their results were so meagre and unsatisfactory that there was a general demand from scientists for a government vessel, suitably arranged, with which to make further researches. At length the Lords of the Admiralty agreed to the dispatch of such an expedition if the Royal Society recommended it, and provided them with a feasible scheme.

The concurrence of this body was unanimously given in support of the project, and without loss of time the *Challenger*, a spar-decked corvette of 2306 tons, with auxiliary steam to 1234 horse-power, and usually mounting eighteen 68-pounders, was chosen for the service; and Captain NARES, a surveying officer of great experience, and singularly well suited in every way for such a post, was selected to take command. The civilian scientific corps consisted of a number of gentlemen whose names were already famous in connection with natural science, and Sir C. WYVILLE THOMSON, one of the most distinguished of English scientists, was induced to accept the position of director. A better choice could scarcely have been made. The success of the expedition was practically assured by placing it under the direction of so able a leader—one known to possess not only a genius for pushing scientific inquiry to the uttermost, but also the power of describing his discoveries in a manner calculated to interest and entertain the most unscientific reader. It is to Sir WYVILLE that we are indebted for the fascinating work under consideration. The two volumes before us are a collection of his journals made during the time spent in investigating the depths of the Atlantic, and the mass of information communicated therein in a simple and direct style demonstrates clearly the fact that a man may be at once a great scientist and also a popular author.



THE NATURAL HISTORY WORK-ROOM ON BOARD THE "CHALLENGER."

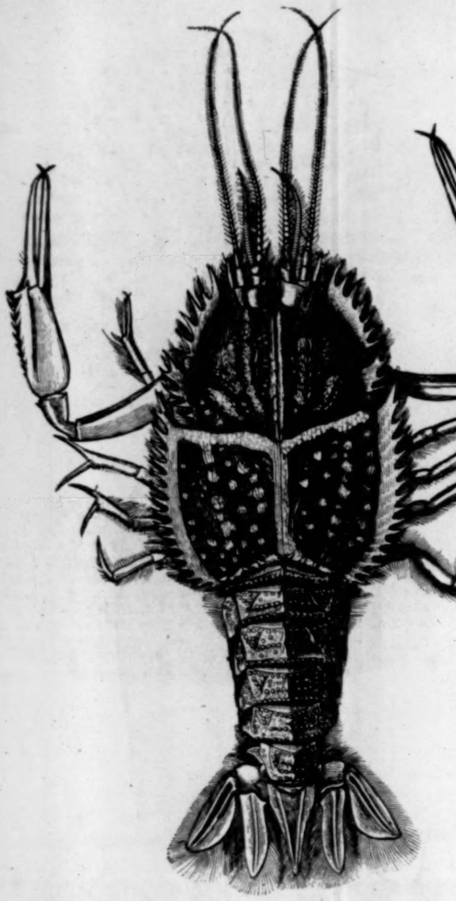


THE DEEP-SEA TRAWL.

The arrangement and equipment of the *Challenger* were matters that called for much consultation and ingenuity on the part both of the naval authorities and the naturalists. The particular build of the vessel gave her an immense advantage in favor of the new purpose to which she must be adapted, for she possessed all the accommodation of a frigate, with the handiness and draught of water of a corvette. Sixteen of the eighteen large guns were removed, and the main-deck was almost entirely set aside for scientific purposes. Two sets of cabins were specially built on the after-part of the main-deck for the different departments of this work. The chart-room, the head-quarters of the naval scientific staff, was a commodious apartment on the starboard side, with rows of shelves stocked with charts and hydrographic, magnetic, and meteorological instruments. All the work in these departments, as well as the whole of the practical operations in dredging, sounding, and taking bottom and aerial temperatures, was conducted by the naval officers.

Of the many different and intricate instruments designed by science for the purpose of sounding the bed of the ocean, and of ascertaining the temperature of the water at various depths, it would be impossible to make any mention here. The two that are the most interesting and important are the dredge and trawl, and these do not offer any technical difficulties, but are so simple in their workings as to be easily understood from the accompanying pictures.

The preparations that were made for the reception of the new forms of animal and vegetable life that should be brought to the surface by means of these instruments were of the most elaborate character. An apartment, called the natural history work-room, was fitted up on the main-deck, and provided with every appliance for examining whatever treasures the sea might be induced to yield. The operations to be carried on were naturally of the same character as those performed in a museum work-room and a physiological laboratory, only modified by the special nature of the work. Sir WYVILLE says: "We are provided with all the necessary apparatus and arrangements for skinning, mounting, and preparing specimens in all ways, and for dissecting and injecting. By far the greater number of the animals obtained are preserved in spirit; and to the stowage of spirit and of spirit preparations the entire fore-magazine is devoted. The spirit is stored in cylindrical iron vessels, containing each four gallons, and closed by screw-taps; they are stowed in racks in the magazine, and taken up as required, and emptied into the tank in the nettings. Stowed also in racks in the magazine are a series of cases of wide-mouthed specimen bottles. The cases are numbered and arranged in the racks in order, so that it is only necessary to give the number to the gunner's mate, who has charge of the magazine, and any case



WILLEMŒSIA CRUCIFER.

POLIOPOGON AMADOU.—[ONE-THIRD THE NATURAL SIZE.]

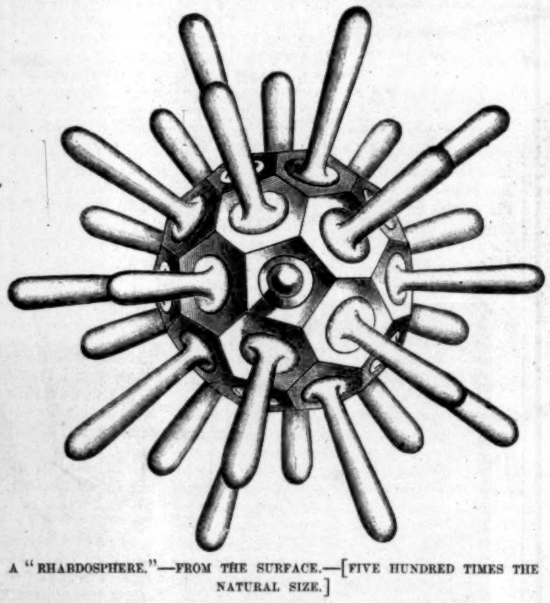
required is at once brought up into the work-room for inspection. The bottles in which the greater part of the specimens are preserved are those known in the trade as "drop bottles," manufactured for holding sweetmeats of various kinds. They are of pale green glass, very transparent, and are closed by glass stoppers with cork rims. The bottles are all of the same height, 9 inches, and they pack conveniently upright in cases with wooden partitions and hinged lids, and padded at the bottom with cork. Besides these large store bottles, there are many thousands of smaller stoppered bottles and corked test-tubes of different sizes and forms. Larger animals are packed in cylinders of zinc, which are made on board by a tinsmith as required."

But now that the writer finds himself face to face with the difficulty of giving an idea of even a few of the numerous forms of marine life that found their way into these various receptacles, there is a disposition felt to refer the reader to the book at once. There is so much to say, and so novel and remarkable are the curious creations, both animal and vegetable, that it is difficult to choose from among them, or to do them justice in the way of description. To begin, however, with the *Willemœsia crucifer*. This curious specimen of the crustacean family was captured off the island of St. Thomas at the depth of a thousand fathoms. To describe his peculiarities without lapsing into scientific terms would be somewhat difficult, and we only need say that, living where he does, eyes would be superfluous, and he has none. The eye stalks also are absent, and there is no indication of a space for their accommodation in the position in which eyes are normally developed.

When we come to the sponge family we are, so to speak, on comparatively familiar ground. While dredging off the island of Ferro, one of the Canary group, several magnificent specimens of sponge were brought to the surface, together with the coral to which they were attached. One specimen, consisting of two individuals united together by their bases, was 60 centimeters across, and had very much the appearance of a large example of the tinder fungus attached to the trunk of a tree. Both surfaces of the sponge are covered with a delicate net-work of square meshes closely resembling that of *Hyalonema*, and formed by spicules of almost the same patterns. The sponge is bordered by a fringe of fine spicules, and from the base a large brush of strong, glassy, anchoring spicules projects, fixing it to its place of attachment. The form of the barbed end of the anchoring spicules is as yet unique among sponges. Two wide, compressed flukes form an anchor very much like that of one of the skin spicules of *Synapta*. The sponge, when brought up, was of a delicate cream-color. It was necessary to steep it in fresh-water to free it from salt, and the color changed to a leaden gray. For this sponge, which forms the type of a new genus, Professor THOMSON proposed the name of *Poliopogon amadou*, from the Greek Πολιός, white, and πώγων, a beard.

Among the deep-sea fishes which were brought to light by the dredge were also many curious specimens. On one occasion, while dredging off St. Vincent, there were brought to the surface a single specimen of *Mora mediterranea*, two of *Coryphænoides serratus*, and one or two small forms which were undoubtedly from the surface. The *Mora* was in a very peculiar condition: its eyes were blown nearly out of its head by the expansion of air contained probably in some spaces about the spinal cord, and its swimming bladder was forced out at its mouth and distended almost to bursting; the *Coryphænoides* had likewise the eyes forced outward, but the distortion was not so great. All the fishes were almost denuded of scales; it is evident, therefore, that all must have come from a considerable depth. As *Mora* is common at moderate depths in the Mediterranean, it is more than probable that it came from some intermediate zone. *Coryphænoides* is one of a family, the Macruridæ, which has yielded us by far the greater number of our deep-sea fishes; and from their peculiar appearance, from the condition in which the examples are usually found, and from the circumstance that they are not unfrequently associated with species of the genera *Melanocetus* and *Ceratias*—lophioids whose form and structure are inconsistent with a pelagic life—the balance of probability seems greatly in favor of their having been taken on the bottom.

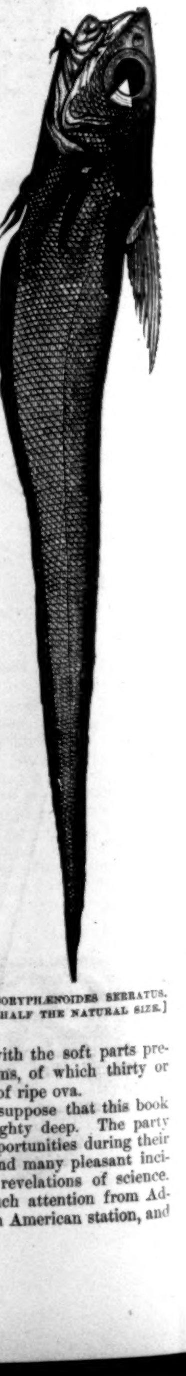
The sea-slug family also contributed extensively to the curious collection evolved from the depths of the sea. While off the Falkland Islands the dredge brought up great numbers of elegant little cucumber-shaped sea-slugs (*Cladodactyla crocea*), of a bright saffron-yellow color. Apparently the main object in life of these little animals is to bring up large families. The young ones swarm all over their mothers in most affectionate fashion. Sir WYVILLE says: "In a very large proportion of the females which I examined the young were closely packed in two continuous fringes adhering to the water feet of the dorsal ambulacra. The young were in all stages of growth and of all sizes, from 5 mm. to 40 mm. in length; but all the young attached to one female appeared to be nearly of the same age and size. Some of the mothers with older families had a most grotesque appearance, their bodies entirely hidden by a couple of rows of a dozen or so each of yellow vesicles like ripe yellow plums ranged along their backs, each surmounted by its expanded crown of oral tentacles. All the young I examined were miniatures of their parents."



A "RHABDOSPHERE."—FROM THE SURFACE.—[FIVE HUNDRED TIMES THE NATURAL SIZE.]

The number of curious objects brought to the surface which required a microscope to render their peculiar formation visible was almost limitless. Of these, however, we have only space to cite a few specimens. In the interstices of certain shells there appeared a fine granular matter, which, upon being magnified, was found to consist of what are known to scientists as "coccoliths" and "rhabdospheres." The "coccoliths," according to our author, are beyond a doubt the separated elements of a peculiar calcareous armature which covers certain spherical bodies which live abundantly on the surface, especially in warmer seas. If a bucket of water be allowed to stand overnight with a few pieces of thread in it, on examining the threads carefully many examples may usually be found attached to them. Just what these curious little formations are, science has as yet been unable to decide; but their constant presence in the surface net, in surface water drawn in a bucket, and in the stomachs of surface animals, sufficiently proves that, like the ooze-forming foraminifera, the coccoliths and rhabdoliths, which enter so largely into the composition of the recent deep-sea calcareous formations, live on the surface and at intermediate depths, and sink to the bottom after death.

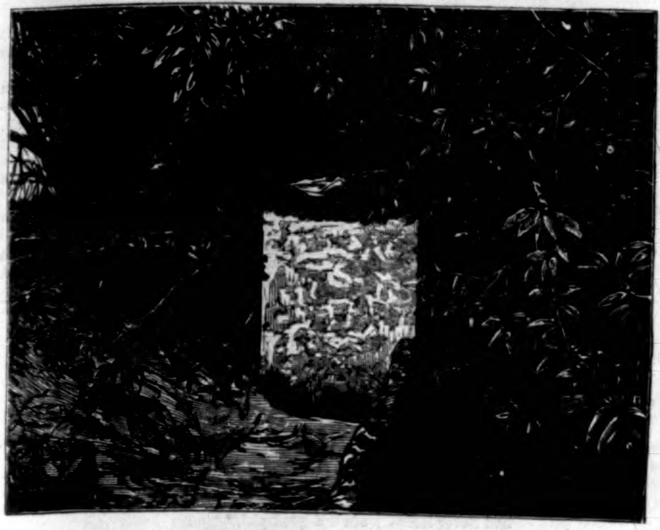
The different species of coral brought to light by the dredge were almost numberless. One of the most interesting was the *Fungia symmetrica*, allied generically to the mushroom corals, so abundant in shallow water on coral reefs, and in miscellaneous collections illustrating natural history. This species has now been proved by the scientific corps of the *Challenger* to be one of the most constantly recurring of deep-sea animals, with a world-wide distribution. It was dredged by them fifteen times. It occurred in the North and South Atlantic, near the ice barrier in the Southern Sea, off the West Indies, in the North and South Pacific oceans, and among the Moluccas. It has a more extended range in depth than almost any other animal, having been obtained in 30 fathoms off the Bermudas, and at all intermediate depths down to 2900 fathoms. Specimens from 2900 fathoms were obtained with the soft parts preserved; and specimens from 2300 fathoms, of which thirty or more were obtained at one haul, were full of ripe ova.



CORYPHÆNOIDES SERRATUS. [HALF THE NATURAL SIZE.]

But we must not allow our readers to suppose that this book deals solely with the mysteries of the mighty deep. The party aboard the *Challenger* frequently found opportunities during their wanderings to spend a few days ashore, and many pleasant incidents of travel are interwoven with the revelations of science. While at the Bermudas they received much attention from Admiral FANSHAWE, commanding on the North American station, and

GROUP OF GRU-GRU PALMS ON THE CROQUET LAWN, MOUNT LANGTON.



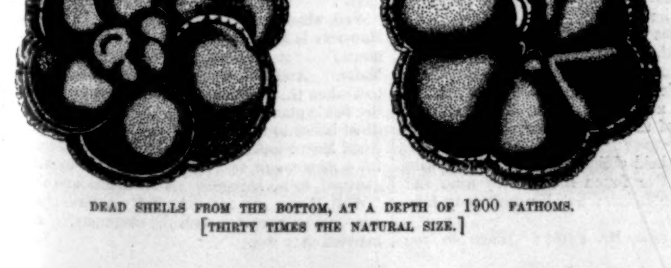
CHIMNEY OF A COTTAGE BURIED BY SAND GLACIER, ELBOW BAY.

also from the Governor, General LEFROY. A full description of the islands is given, and their history related in a manner that shows considerable research. We are introduced to the inhabitants of the Bermudas, and pleasant sketches are given of the foreigners stationed there, as well as their residences, where the scientific party was most hospitably entertained. Of Mount Langton, the residence of the Governor, the author writes: "Mount Langton has perhaps the best situation on the island. It stands high, near the north shore, and only a mile or so from Hamilton, the principal town. Successive Governors have done a great deal in laying out and improving the grounds, and in introducing ornamental and economic plants suitable to the climate, and General LEFROY especially has almost converted it into a *jardin d'acclimatation*."

Among other objects of interest at the Bermudas is a wonderful

CLADODACTYLA CROCEA.—STANLEY HARBOR, FALKLAND ISLANDS. [NATURAL SIZE.]

"sand glacier" that has accumulated at a point called "Elbow Bay," on the southern shore of the main island. Of this our author gives the following lively description: "The day we examined the glacier, under the guidance of the Hon. Mr. GOSLING, there was a light breeze blowing from the southward, and a light haze or dimness lay just over the surface of the sand, and on holding up a sheet of paper perpendicular to the surface and transverse to the direction of the wind, the travelling sand rapidly fell from the windward surface of the paper and banked up before it. The glacis is very regular. It has partially overwhelmed a garden, and is moving slowly on. When our photograph was being taken, the owner of the garden was standing with his hands in his pockets, as is too much the habit of his race, contemplating the approach of the inexorable intruder. He had made some attempt to stay its progress by planting a line of oleanders and small cedars along the top of the slope. A neighbor, a little more energetic or more seriously menaced, managed to turn the flank of the sand by this means just as it was on the point of ingulfing his house; but another was either too late in adopting precautionary measures, or perhaps submitted helplessly to his fate, for all that now remains of his cottage is the top of one of the chimneys projecting above the white sand like a tombstone, with a great bush of oleander drooping over it."



DEAD SHELLS FROM THE BOTTOM, AT A DEPTH OF 1900 FATHOMS. [THIRTY TIMES THE NATURAL SIZE.]

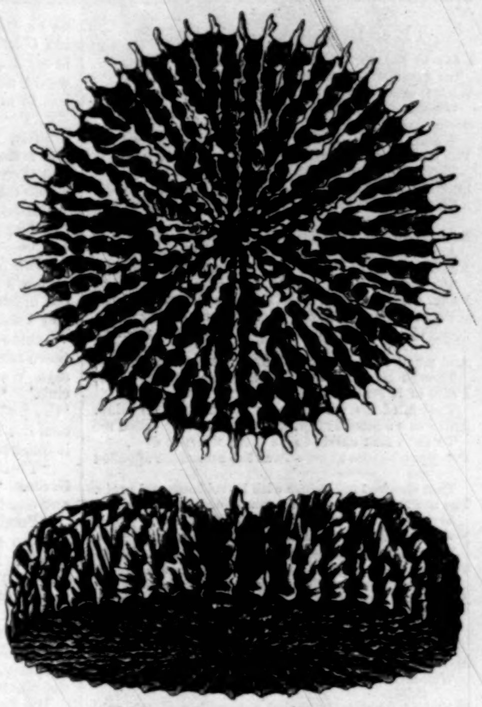
During the month of October, 1873, the *Challenger* found herself close upon the island of Tristan, in the South Atlantic. Here again we have Sir WYVILLE at his best as a historian and a describer of travel. The fifteen families who make this inaccessible point of land their home have, he tells us, "from five to six hundred head of cattle, and about an equal number of sheep, with pigs and poultry in large numbers. Beef was sold to our mess-man at fourpence a pound, mutton at fourpence, pork somewhat cheaper, and geese at five shillings each, so that the Tristaners, so long as they can command a market—and the number of their occasional visitors is increasing with increasing communication and commerce—can not be considered in any way ill off. Their isolation and their respectability, maintained certainly with great resolution and under trying circumstances, induce a perhaps somewhat unreasonable sympathy for them, which they by no means discourage, and which usually manifests itself in substantial gifts."

At Tristan the party heard a curious story about two Germans who had settled nearly two years before on Inaccessible Island, another of these volcanic formations in the Southern Atlantic. Once a year, about the month of December, the Tristan men go to the two outlying islands to pick up the few seals which are still to be found. On two of these occasions they had seen the Germans, and within a few months smoke had risen from the island, which they attributed to their having fired some of the brush; but as they had seen or heard nothing of them since, they thought the probability was that they had perished.

The naval commander, Captain NARES, entertained a wish to visit other of these islands, and to ascertain the fate of these two men was an additional reason for turning the prow of the *Challenger* toward Inaccessible Island. On approaching it they discovered a shallow bay, in which the ship anchored in fifteen fathoms, on the east side of the island; and there, as in Tristan, a narrow belt of low ground extending for about a mile along the shore is interposed between the cliff and the sea. A pretty water-fall tossed itself down about the middle of the bay over the cliff from the plateau above. A little way down it was nearly lost in spray, like the Staubbach, and collected itself again into a rivulet, where it regained the rock at a lower level. A hut built of stones and clay, and roofed with spars and thatch, lay in a little hollow near the water-fall; and the two Germans, in excellent health and spirits, but enraptured at the sight of the ship, and longing for a passage any where out of the island, were down on the beach waiting for the first boat. Naturally the two exiles had a curious story to tell, and it is incorporated in the volumes before us, but our limits forbid its repetition here.

While lying off Inaccessible Island the ship was surrounded by multitudes of penguins, whose strange movements were watched with great interest. The penguin, as a rule, swims under water, rising now and then and resting on the surface like an ordinary water bird, but more frequently with its body entirely covered, and only lifting its head from time to time to breathe. When a large number were together in the water, they would close the legs and tail together, straight out, lay the wings flat to the side, arch the neck forward, and, apparently by an action of the muscles of the back, spring forward clear out of the water, showing a steel-gray back and a silvery belly like a grilse. They would run in this way like a school of porpoises, seemingly in play, and while they were thus disporting it was difficult to believe that one was not watching a shoal of fish pursued by their enemies. In the water penguins are usually silent, but now and then would be heard a curious prolonged croak, startlingly like one of the deeper tones of the human voice, and which at night has a weird and uncanny sound. Often when the ship is slowly ploughing her way through the waves by night the lonely officer of the middle watch, whose thoughts may have wandered for the moment back to the scenes of his childhood, or to some later pleasant spot in the world of memory, is pulled up with a start by that gruff "whaat," which, coming out of the darkness, sounds, even to one who is not superstitious, like a ghostly summons from the deep.

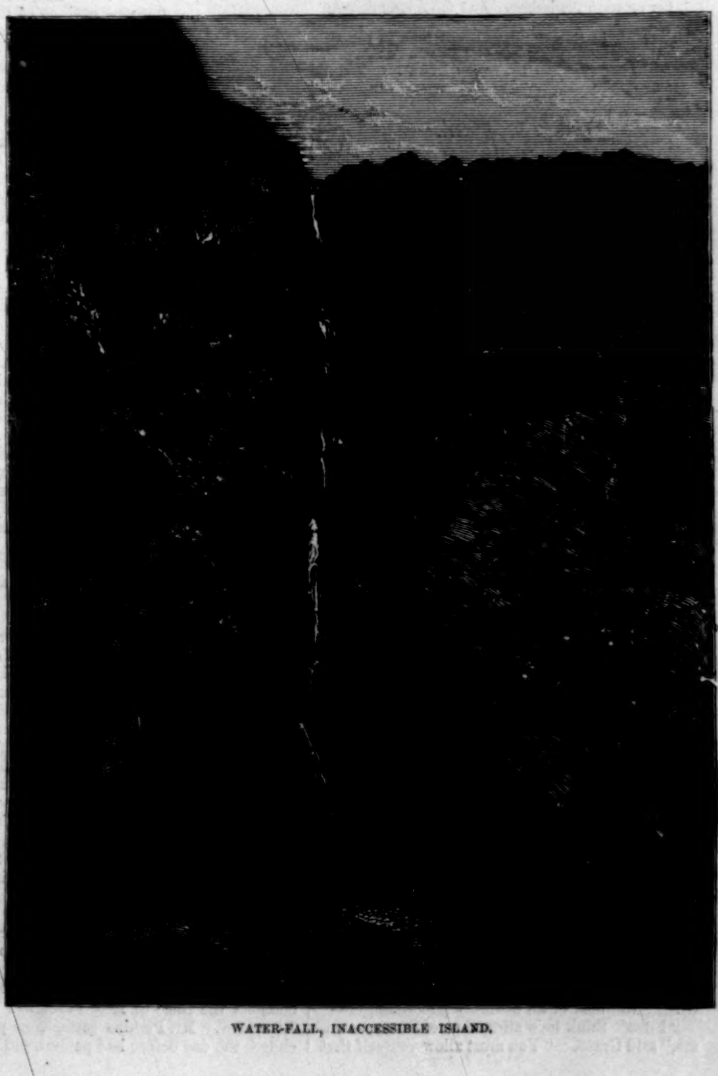
The structure of Inaccessible Island is very much the same as that of Tristan, only that the pre-eminent feature of the latter, the snowy cone, is wanting. A wall of volcanic rocks, about the same height as the cliff at Tristan, and which one is inclined to believe to have been at one time continuous with it, entirely surrounds Inaccessible Island, falling for the most part sheer into the sea, and it seems that it slopes sufficiently to allow a tolerably easy ascent to the plateau on the top at one point only. Hence the island well deserves the name that has been given to it. It is the second in size of the little cluster of three islands known as the Tristan d'Acunha group, so named from the Portuguese navigator who discovered it early in the sixteenth century. It is probably the most isolated and remote of all the



FUNGIA SYMMETRICA.—[THREE TIMES THE NATURAL SIZE.]

abodes of men, lying as it does in mid-ocean, about 1300 miles south of St. Helena, and 1500 miles west of the Cape of Good Hope, nearly on a line between that place and Cape Horn. Besides Tristan and Inaccessible islands, there is one called Nightingale Island, twenty miles south of Tristan. The latter only is permanently inhabited, the other two being from time to time visited by seal-hunters. At one period Tristan was inhabited by a colony of three Americans, one of whom declared himself "sovereign proprietor" of the group. They cleared fifty acres of land, and planted coffee-trees and sugar-cane, and other crops. But shortly afterward it was abandoned, and in 1817 the English took formal possession of the group. During NAPOLEON'S captivity at St. Helena a guard of British troops was maintained at Tristan.

It is impossible in a short article like the present even to give a slight idea of the wealth of information embodied in these two volumes, which have cost their author months of severe labor to prepare. The whole account of the voyage of the *Challenger* during the time she spent in the Atlantic is perhaps the most interesting addition to the literature of natural science that has been offered the public within a long period of time. Indeed, so perfectly novel is the information conveyed that it would possess an interest even if it were put forth in a less attractive shape. As it is, we have in one work a record of a singularly interesting ocean voyage, a fascinating story of travel, and a marvellous revelation concerning the hidden wonders of the deep. Covering as it does but one portion of the whole subject—that is, the facts relating to the hitherto unexplored depths of the Atlantic—it nevertheless presents such an array of attractive features as will cause the reader to await with impatience the succeeding volumes that shall treat of the Pacific and Indian oceans.



WATER-FALL, INACCESSIBLE ISLAND.